密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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CONGRESS PROVIDES FOR A MODERN YANGTSZE PATROL

THE United States Senate on December 12 passed the Naval Appropriation Bill held over from the last session of Congress and included in the measure provision for six modern patrol boats for service under the American flag on the Upper Yangtsze River. According to a radio dispatch from Washington appearing in the *China Press* on December 13 of last week it was indicated that the boats will be constructed in the United States. However, a letter received by the *Review* a few days ago from Admiral W. W. Phelps, former commander of the U. S. Yangtsze Patrol, states that it is possible the hulls of the ships may be built in China, but that the engines and equipment will be constructed in America. According to Admiral Phelps, the new ships are to be a long step forward in this type of construction. The engines are to be Diesels which will have the advantage of not requiring hot fires in the summer when at anchor. From the standpoint of length the new patrol craft will be similar to the present *Palos*. The speed will be 15 knots and oil fuel will be used with a cruising radius of 2,000 miles in a pinch. The new fleet will consist of six vessels and will be used to replace the present fleet on the Upper Yangtsze consisting of the *Elcano, Villalobas, Palos, Monocacy* and *Isabel*, the older of which probably will be scrapped and others reserved for use on the lower Yangtsze.

THIS action by Congress in providing new equipment for the U. S. Yangtsze Patrol marks the culmination of efforts on the part of American commercial interests in China running over a period of several years. The annual reports of the American Chambers of Commerce in China have contained resolutions bearing on this subject almost from the date of the organization of the Shanghai chamber in 1915 and in the last three or four years the demand for action on the part of Congress has been most insistent. In 1923 the Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China, acting on the recommendation of the chamber in Hankow published a pamphlet bearing on this subject which was distributed to chambers of commerce, trade associations and members of both branches of Congress. A few paragraphs from this report are worth reprinting here.

> "If the situation were not so serious, the American residents of China might get some grim humor out of the fact that they must rely for protection of their lives and property in China upon part of the old fleet captured from the Spanish by Admiral Dewey in the battle of Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. It is a pathetic

situation that American citizens in China, missionaries perhaps more than business men owing to their residence so far in the interior, must rely for their protection upon such a disgraceful outfit as the American Navy maintains in these waters. The fault, of course rests with Congress for American organizations in China as well as American officials in China, Consuls, Commercial Attaches and Naval officials have been agitating for years for improvements.

"If American business in general and American shipping interest in particular, in Central China, are to be able to continue in operation and compete with other nationalities, it is imperative that steps be taken at once to afford adequate protection in this territory which is admittedly beyond the control of the Chinese government and lawless uncontrolled soldiery. This protection can only be afforded by the immedate construction of from four to six suitable up-river craft in sufficient number to really protect American life and property and convoy American merchantmen in case of necessity.

"The present naval limitation policy of the United States government has no concern whatever with the construction of this craft, their activities being simply that of a marine police force for the protection of American business in a territory beyond the control of a sovereign government.

"It involves no violation of the territorial integrity of the Chinese Republic, since the conduct and protection of American business and shipping on the Yangtsze River of China is clearly defined in treaties between China and foreign nations.

"The purpose of this report the contents of which have received the unanimous approval of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China, is to bring to the attention of the American people and especially to their representatives in Congress the serious situation now existing in China. It constitutes no unfriendliness toward the masses of the Chinese people with whom the Americans reside and do business. It is a plain statement of the situation as it now exists in China and as such constitutes an appeal to the American government to attend closely to the perilous condition affecting the lives and interests of Americans residing in this part of the world.

"At the Washington Conference the American government took the lead in trying to bring about a solution of the major problems affecting the peace and well being of this part of the world. Since the close of the Conference, it has appeared, at least to Americans residing in the Far East, that the United States government has receded back to its old drifting policy of inactivity and has permitted the leadership to pass to other interests. The result of this has been to cause confusion in the minds of the leaders of China as well as in the minds of foreigners familiar with conditions in this part of the world.

"As mentioned previously in the foregoing pages, the internal political condition of China has steadily deteriorated since the Revolution of 1912. It is a vital interest of America that the expermient in democracy now being tried out on the continent of Asia be permitted an opportunity to develop. To this end it is imperative that we attend closely to conditions existing out here and formulate active constructive *continuing* policies otherwise the situation may get out of hand and the country be plunged into a condition of anarchy which might require a quarter of a century before a stable government could be developed."

THE RETURN OF DR. SCHURMAN AND U. S. POLICY

DR. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister to China, who went home on leave prior to the American and Chinese national elections (the Chinese election taking a much more violent form than the American), has just returned at a very opportune time. The reason for this statement is that the Chinese political situation, from the standpoint of the interest of the Powers therein, has been permitted to drift into a position which now forces the Powers to make a decision. Without going into details already familiar to residents of the Far East, China has reached the forks of the road and is now examining two sign-boards. One of these sign-boards points in the direction of a union with Soviet Russia, and includes the adoption either in whole or in part of the doctrines and isms of Moscow and with this goes as a matter of course the scrapping of all treaties with the so-called Protocol Powers. The other sign-board which China is examining with much interest is one which contains the label, "Washington Conference" includes an adherence to the treaties with the hope of support, financial and otherwise, from the Powers in the great work of unification and reconstruction which must take place one way or another.

THEREFORE, it is encouraging to the American community and a great many Chinese as well to have Dr. Schurman back on the job in Peking. He was at home during the final weeks of the national election and thus had ample opportunity for conference with both political and commercial leaders of the country on the vital subject of American policy toward China. If there is such a thing as a definite American policy and especially a program in respect to China, Dr. Schurman should be in a position not only to know what that policy is, but to give expression to it. A few days ago the Protocol Powers, presented to the new provisional government in Peking a note which promised support in accordance with the terms of the Washington Conference, providing China agrees to support the Treaties. The fact that this note was signed by the French Minister has indicated that that government apparently has now decided to cooperate with the other Powers which participated in the Washington meeting. Therefore we again have a united front at Peking and if the matter of policy which undoubtedly has been considered in the various foreign offices can now be given leadership and direction, something constructive may be accomplished in the direction of unification for China and plans laid for providing the assistance which must be forthcoming if reconstruction is ever to start. The Powers have drifted to the point where they must now make a stand and back up and strengthen the hands of the conservative and thinking elements in China, or they have got to back down again and permit the radicals assisted in the background by Moscow to scrap the treaties and kick the Powers and their interests out of the picture.

ALTHOUGH not applicable particularly to the problem of American diplomatic relations in respect to China it is interesting nevertheless to reprint in this connection an editorial entitled the "Americanization of the State Department" which appeared in the Chicago *Tribune* for November 23;

"Henry Wales (correspondent of the *Tribune* in Europe) reports that the United States is being criticized for allowing the debt settlements to drift along for the last six years without any conclusion. 'Whenever any one or any newspaper summoned Europe to settle its debts,' says Mr. Wales, 'the state department issued a communique stating that it was not the administration's viewpoint and insisting the matter was not pressing.' That is an interesting contrast to the attacks upon Uncle Sam as the international Shylock which were so popular at one time. We have difficulty, it would seem, in pleasing.

"It is the fate of the weakling, and in international affairs the United States is a weakling. The trouble with our diplomacy is perfectly clear and has been for years. It isn't American. British diplomacy is British. There never is the slightest doubt that it is British, activated by Britain's interests, first, last and all the time. It ought to be. French diplomacy is French, Italian diplomacy is Italian, German diplomacy is German, Japanese diplomacy is Japanese. They ought to be. We are bullied by our pacifism and our meddlesome vicarious altruism at home, and both at home and abroad our diplomatic action is vitiated and controlled by snobbism, colonialism, and the inferiority complex of gentlemen who want to acquire the precedence accorded by European court etiquette to the representatives of foreign powers. Our state department is too much governed by the desire to be approved in England and France and the people sent abroad by this republic to speak for the greatest power on earth pretty generally assume that we owe Europeans a debt of gratitude for letting us live.

"There are, of course, clear headed men in the diplomatic service, men who are proud of their Americanism, but there are too many of the sort who have got into our diplomatic places because they want to live in Europe and associate with the aristocracy under the favorable conditions their official status provides. As representative of a sovereign state they rank with royalty or just below it, a priceless privilege, and they have the felicity of looking down upon their fellow citizens who can never be anything but commoners.

"It is preposterous that the United States should have its international relations dominated by flunkeyism or colonialism, and the evil should be got rid of, for our relations are becoming more important to us and more complex. In the case of the debts we can now see that our disposition to be altruistic or considerate has made mischief and as to the general course or attitude of our diplomacy in the hands of snobs and weaklings, it cannot but be injurious to our interest. We are exhorted to cooperate with Europe. We do and shall, and we need Americans who remain American to act for America."

A NOTE ON ORIENTAL NATIONALITY

LOCAL papers have recently carried two items of interest on the subject of the nationality of Chinese and Japanese residing abroad. The first has to do with the right to vote in the United States of Orientals born in that country; the other has to do with the abolition by the Imperial Japanese government of dual nationality, which has played such a significant part in the discussions during the past year of eligibility to citizenship in America of men and women of Japanese blood. Under the caption "A Chinese Puzzle—Denial of Votes to Orientals Born In United States" a Shanghai paper carried the following, a few weeks ago dated from Waterbury, Connecticut: "Republican leaders in this city say that they will seek court action to decide whether or not a Chinese woman born in this country is eligible to be made a voter. Local registrars of voters have refused to make Mrs. Chin Pon, a Chinese woman of this city, a voter in spite of the fact that she has a birth certificate showing that she was born in Philadephia. The registrars base their claim that Chinese are ineligible to be made voters even though they are born in this country, on the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion Act. It is understood that the Attorney General, Mr. Frank Healy, has given a verbal opinion to the effect the registrars should make the woman a voter, but the registrars demand a written opinion." It is difficult to understand on what grounds the attitude of the Waterbury registrars can be explained. It is more than forty years since the Exclusion Act referred to was carried through Congress, and hundreds of American citizens of Chinese extraction have been born since the law went into effect, and upon attaining their majority they have voted in national as well as local elections. What then has come over the minds of the Waterbury registrars?

IN the case of *In re Look Tin Sing* it was held that the Exclusion Acts of 1882 and 1884 did not apply to Chinese born in American territory though the parents were Chinese subjects themselves not eligible to citizenship. It was held that no citizen could be excluded from the United States except in punishment for crime. The principles laid down in this case were affirmed in that of Wong Kim Ark in 1898: a child born in the United States of parents of Chinese descent, who at the time of his birth are subjects of China but residing and carrying on business in the United States, and not employed in any diplomatic or official capacity under the government of China, becomes a citizen of the United States by virtue of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, which declares that, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." Mr. Justice Gray distinctly laid down the Principle that there was "nothing to countenance the theory that a general rule of citizenship by blood descent has displaced in this country the fundamental rule of citizenship within its sovereignty." The right to vote can scarcely be withheld from Mrs. Chin Pon on the ground that she is a woman since the Nineteenth Amendment to the national constitution clearly says.: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." To be sure the right of citizenship and the right to vote are not in all countries—the Dominion of Canada for example—held to be synonymous. They are so held in the United States, however, more especially since the Civil War when the Fourteenth Amendment referred to above was added to the Constitution, as was the Fifteenth Amendment which reads in part: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of *race, color, or previous condition of servitude*." Considering that Mr. Justice Gray held that both by the Fourteenth Amendment and by the Civil Rights Act of 1866, the "principle of citizenship by birth within the domain was reaffirmed in the most explicit and comprehensive terms; that notwithstanding considerations that might influence the legislative or excutive branch of the government to decline to admit persons of the Chinese race to the status of citizens, there were none that could constrain or permit the judiciary to refuse to give full effect to the peremptory and explicit language of the Amendment" we shall look forward with interest to the final settlement of the case begun by the registrars of Waterbury, Conn., in reference to Mrs. Chin Pon, whose name bids fair to rank hereafter with that of Wong Kim Ark!

ON the subject of dual nationality in Japan it will be remembered that it has often been stated that the question of Japanese immigration into Western countries can never be satisfactorily settled so long as Japan applies the *Jus Sanguinis*, or law of determination of citizenship by blood, to all individuals of Japanese blood born abroad. Sincere opponents of the Japanese settlers in Western countries have argued the danger of any country's having a considerable body of men and women who by birth are citizens of one country and by blood are claimed as citizens of another. This has been a question which has caused very real embarrassment to many men and women of Japanese blood who have settled abroad in good faith with the desire to become citizens of the land of their adoption. A despatch dated November 16, from Tokyo announced that an Imperial Proclamation has been issued stating that on December 1, the dual nationality of Japanese children born in the United States, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru, will come to an end. This procedure was forecasted some time ago, and the promulgation of the order makes it a law.

THERE are numerous ways in which double nationality may occur; in fact there are as many ways of acquiring *double* nationality, as Professor Oppenheim has pointed out, as there are of acquiring any nationality. In the case of the Japanese—and of the Chinese also, for that matter—question of double nationality is bound up with the question of the application of the *Jus Sanguinis* and the *Jus Soli*. By the latter citizenship is determined by the place of birth, by the former it is determined by the blood of the individual. The latter has been applied by the United States; the former by Japan until recently, and, theoretically at least, by China to the present day. It is at once seen that difficulty may occur when an individual of Oriental blood is claimed by, let us say, the United States, on the ground of his birth in that country, while at the same time he is claimed by China or Japan because of his racial affinity. In the case of China no difficulty has been raised on this particular issue, but it is not impossible that difficulty may arise at some future time. Difficulty has arisen, however, in the case of Japan for fairly obvious reasons.

IT is perhaps not without significance that some two weeks before the announcement of the promulgation of the Proclamation abolishing dual nationality mentioned above, Mr. Aijiro Tomita, head of the Emigration Section of the Social Work Bureau who had recently returned from a tour of South America publicly called attention to the parlous condition of Japanese emigration especially in regard to that continent. Said Mr. Aijiro: "If political expediency forces the adoption of an immigration law against Japanese, immigration from this country to South America is doomed, as in the case of the United States." He referred especially to Brazil which, he thinks, offers unlimited opportunity for colonization by his countrymen. "The population there is about 30,000,000, while its area is more than 20 times that of Japan. There are about 46,000 Japanese residents in South America, of which 36,000 are in Brazil. The government of Japan is particularly interested in encouraging emigration to South America; it has, it is reported appropriated Yen 600,000 for the encouragement of this work and plans to send a quota of three thousand emigrant farmers with their families annually. It works through the Oversea Development Company which has received a large tract of land from the government of Brazil. Of this tract each Japanese farmer is given on allotment of about sixty-two acres. But there has developed in parts of the country an anti-Japanese sentiment; notably is this true in those parts where considerable numbers of Japanese have settled. Deputy Plini Marques in the Chamber some time ago gave a speech on the subject of Japanese immigration to Brazil in which he deplored the indifference of the government to the Japanese problem. He advocated the adoption of an immigration law limiting the number of Japanese permitted to colonize the country to five per cent of the present Japanese population in Brazil. It is to be noted that the abolition of dual nationality applies to South American as well as North American countries. It is evident that the government of Japan has come to feel that the problems of over-population which are apparently to be solved only by emigration can be solved in this way only be permitting those who emigrate to cut off political as well as material connection with the land of their ancestors. The United States, and several of the dependencies of Great Britain have shown that they cannot look with equinimity upon the development of large numbers of people in their midst who have political affiliation with a strong Oriental power. Evidently the countries of South America are beginning to have qualms on the subject and the Japanese who are quick to perceive wind currents have decided to attack and solve the problem in time. It is a wise move on the part of an asture people, and the results can scarcely help being encouraging.

1. Cp. C. C. Hyde, International Law chiefly as interpreted and applied by de United States, P. 614 (Boston 1922)

THE MISSION SCHOOLS AND THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

Editor, *China Weekly Review:*

Dear Sir,—The communication quoted from a "missionary educator" on page 45 of the December 13 *China Weekly Review* has had the effect of bringing a response from the "missionary educator" himself! As he read the communication in print he felt that it did not quite represent his own view and that it probably did not represent the views of missionary educators in general; and moreover that the bald statement was in several particulars not in accordance with the facts. He wishes, therefore, to make three corrections.

The first correction deals with a misprint in the communication as published. The quotation marks at the end of the letter quoted from a Chinese teacher in one of the government schools in Shantung have dropped out. Consequently that letter seems to contain several statements that it actually did not contain. The letter should end with the sentence, "We look to Christian schools for really good education." The Chinese teacher did not write what follows.

The other two corrections deal with two among the sentences which follow that letter. These sentences are entirely too sweeping and too inclusive. They are: "It would be much better if most government schools today were entirely closed" and "They are doing their best to teach dishonesty and deception and are not building up character that is going to make a strong and good China." The writer had in

mind the many schools where the students practically dictate to the teachers and where it is not possible to hold students to standards which the teachers desire to maintain. Of course not all government schools are like this. And even those schools that are like this are not deliberately "doing their best to teach dishonesty." But in effect the students in such schools are in the way of acquiring practices and habits of dishonesty that are most detrimental to their own future and to the future of their country. And it is the writer's opinion that such schools should be closed. But he certainly did not mean to imply any such sweeping charge against Chinese educators as the printed words seem to suggest. It is his conviction that Chinese educators (one of whom wrote the letter which he quoted) are as sincere and as devoted as any educators anywhere. But he feels that they and Doctor Monroe and all who are planning for the betterment of education in China should be bending their efforts to remedy the unfortunate developments in many schools where immature students dominate and cause the best efforts of excellently trained teachers of high ideals to be of little effect, to the decided impairment both of scholarship and of character.

"MISSIONARY EDUCATOR"

Chinese Military Rail Transport

BY J. E. BAKER

DURING the first thirty days of the recent campaign Wu Pei-fu mobilized at Shanhaikuan not more than 100,000 men. These armies moved not in excess of an average of 300 miles from primary bases to the front. At the beginning of the World War, Germany mobilized on the French front 2,300,000 men in the course of thirty-six hours. Some of the German bases were 400 miles distant from the front, but the average was probably not more than 200 miles distant. As entraining and detraining of troops are the critical steps in mobilization, the difference of a few miles in distance to be run is of no practical importance in comparing transport efficiency. The Germans had twelve double-track lines a little less than 100,000 men per track during the thirty-six hours. Wu Pei-fu had double track from Shanhaikuan back to Tongshan, two lines back of Tientsin, and again two lines back of Peking, with which to effect his mobilization. He was limited to one track only between Tientsin and Tongshan. But disregarding the usefulness of these auxiliary lines and track, Wu performed in thirty days little more than did the Germans in thirty-six hours. When the excess of German equipment in the form of artillery, munitions and other supplies is taken into consideration the contrast between thirty days and thirty-six hours is emphasized.

The first war in which military movements depended principally upon railways was the American Civil War. The American commanders, both North and South, had commanded never more than a few thousands of men. Most of them possessed only a superficial knowledge of railways. Perhaps those who were graduates of West Point had received some academic instruction as to the possible use of railways in warfare, but none of them had ever taken part in modern "war games" by which to check up their theory in practice. It is interesting, therefore to compare the mistakes which the American officers made during the first years of the Civil War with those which Chinese officers have made during the recent campaign.

The first mistake made by Wu, as well as by all of his command, was to take over the direction of the movement by rail. On his best days he got past a given point as many as fifteen trains. When the wild tribes from the west came down on to the line, they virtually sewed themselves up in a sack. Over this same line, without the aid of double track, the civilian management has long enjoyed an average of thirty-five trains a day and on occasions have moved as many as forty-five.[1] In other words, the regular management of the line could have transported all of Wu's troops as expeditiously as he did himself without seriously interfering with the usual commercial traffic of the line. Wu failed to realize that railroad management is a profession separate and distinct.

In the American Civil War a very similar experience was suffered. In March, 1861, an Act of Congress authorized President Lincoln to take possession of the railway serving Washington on the north, and another Act in January, 1862, authorized him to take over any other railway and place it under military control. On February 11, 1862, ten months after the war began, D. C. McCallum, general superintendent of the Erie railroad, was commissioned Colonel and given authority "to do and perform all acts and things that may be necessary and proper to be done for the safe and speedy transport" of the military forces and supplies. Yet the authority expressed in this commission over the signature of the Secretary of War was so disregarded by Division commanders, that Herman Haupt, who was McCallum's subordinate in charge of transportation for Gen. Pope's Rappahannock Division, in despair went home. His advice must have been of some use, even though his authority was not respected, for in ten days he received from the Secretary of War the following telegram "Come back immediately. Cannot get on without you. Not a wheel turning."[2]

Haupt went back and straightened out the mess into which Pope had got himself, and Pope admitted that he had learned a lesson by leaving to Haupt all transportation matters thereafter.

But some of Gen. Pope's brigadiers had not learned. Gen. Sturgis one day put Haupt under arrest for failing to obey an order from Sturgis, and proceeded to operate the railway himself. His first step was to tie up a section of railway in order to transport his command of 10,000 men a distance of eighteen miles. Haupt knew, as Sturgis should have known, that this army could march the eighteen miles sooner than the rolling stock for the movement by railway could be mobilized. The Commander-in-Chief immediately threatened Sturgis with arrest if he interfered with Haupt, and another General had learned his lesson but at the cost of failure to put in an appearance at a battle where his 10,000 men were needed.

Haupt was finally placed in charge of all the railway transport in Virginia, and as Virginia is just across the Potomac river from Washington, he found himself annoyed constantly by the irregularities which the hangers-on to persons of importance about a Capital customarily inflict upon the railway between Peking and Tientsin.

Nothing is more common than the disruption of traffic caused by the holding of special trains for some military officer. The time of departure finds the "great man" still busy at a feast. His flunkeys are unable to get him to the train. At the point of a revolver, perhaps, they hold the train until it delays regular mail trains for hours. This happened frequently during the early days of the Civil War. On one occasion a train of supplies for a body of troops starting on a march failed to arrive. Hours passed and the Superintendent went down the line to find out what could be the trouble. At a small town outside the terminal he found the train, under instructions to wait for an officer's wife who was coming to see her husband on the eve of a battle. She was looking about the town trying to find a room for the night. The train had been delayed three hours, together with three other supply trains behind it and the troops for which the supplies were intended failed by that much to carry out the strategic movements assigned to them.

The records show that officers frequently appropriated trains without first communicating with the Superintendent of Transportation. They ordered trains before they were ready to use them and kept them waiting, suspending other traffic meanwhile. They used the military trains for the conveyance of their personal belongings until a positive order was put out on June 25, 1862, prohibiting the loading of any but Quarter and Commissary stores, "whatever their rank or position." They would stop passenger trains at wayside stations to examine passes and permits, thus clogging the main line. They occupied cars for living quarters. They quarrelled with one another as to precedence in the use of available troop trains until Haupt found it necessary to have the Commander-in Chief furnish him a staff officer to decide who should move first.

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(1) Under American conditions records of 70 to 80 trains a day are not uncommon for single track.

(2) Incidents cited in this paper have been called from Pratts "Rise of Rail Power in War and Conquest."

(*Continued on page 78*)

The Fukien Province Industrial Homes

MISS Emily S. Hartwell, well-known American missionary for the work she has accomplished in the organization and development of the Fukien Industrial Homes and Training works of Foochow, recently celebrated her fortieth birthday. Miss Hartwell was born at the town of Ponasang, near Foochow of missionary parents and after receiving an education in the United States returned to China to pursue the work of her parents. Since the Rev. and Mrs. George H. Hubbard, also of Foochow came from the same district and are likewise engaged in missionary enterprise, the celebration was also in their honor.

The most interesting phase of the celebration was the opportunity provided for demonstrating the successful culmination of one of the most interesting missionary enterprises in the Orient—the Fukien Industrial Homes,—an institution which has helped more than 500 needy Chinese orphans, boys and girls, two-thirds of whom since receiving training in the institution have become self-supporting and useful members of society.

Fortieth anniversary of Fukien Industrial Homes

Growth of Industrial Homes

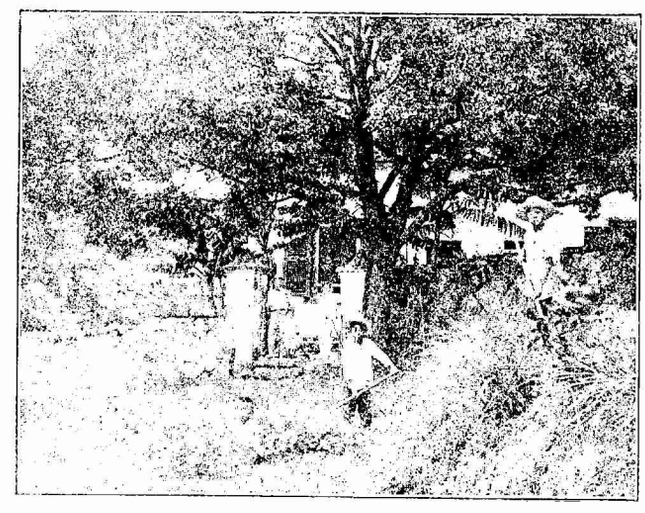
The Industrial Homes grew out of the Union Orphanage Committee, which was organized in 1907 by the Chinese Revival Society of three missions. Of these, three Chinese are still members, Arch-deacon Chen, the Rev. Philip S. Yu, and Pastor Kuo. This Chinese Committee asked Miss Hartwell to aid in raising funds for an orphanage, and working in cooperation with Dr. Klopsch, they secured the interest and help of the *Christian Herald* of New York City. The *Herald*, authorized the Chinkiang Committee to care for 2,000 Chinese orphans for seven years and Mrs. Hubbard in 1909, while attending the Christian Endeavor Convention at Nanking, asked for help for 200 orphans from the Chinkiang Committee. After some delay, with the encouragement of Bishop Lewis of Foochow, the request was granted, on the condition that the committee be composed of an equal number of Chinese and foreigners, and after a period of seven years the board of managers would secure gifts from the Chinese to continue the orphanage. Despite the hardships of heavy taxes in the province, the disrupted government and succession of military leaders, changing from north to south and back again, strikes occurring in government schools, the Industrial Homes have been able to obtain help from the Chinese both privately and from the provincial government. Much of the honor of raising funds has been due to the efforts of C. C. Yeh, superientendent, with the aid of a committee. Thus Fukien province is the first province in China where the provincial government has pledged regular gifts toward the support of an institution controlled by a private Board of Management.

The grant from the Chinkiang Committee included $1,000 for the buildings. This sum, supplemented by gifts from the Foochow Chamber of Commerce and favorable exchange on grants for children, secured a fine property near the foreign settlement Mr. Hubbard and Miss Hartwell have been connected with the Board of Managers from the first, and are now also among the Trustees of the *Christian Herald* Industrial Missions in China, Inc.

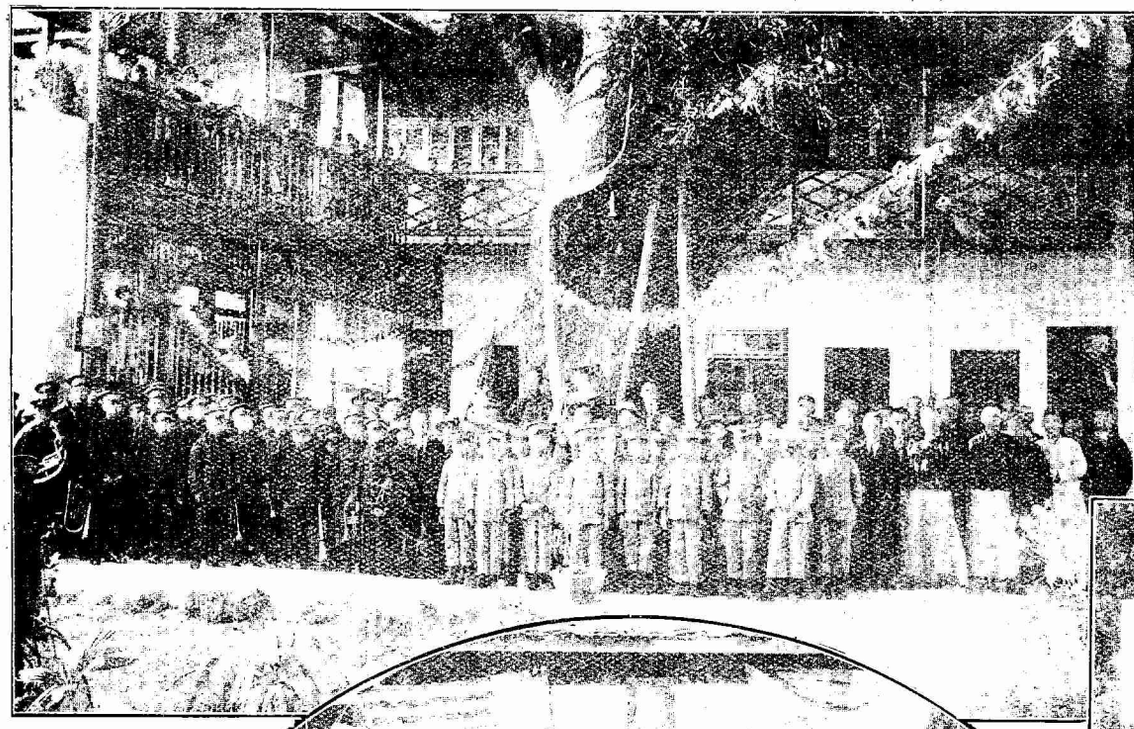
Exhibit of Orphanage Cabinet Makers

Ten years ago, cabinet work was introduced in the homes as an industrial department. It proved a great success, and has now so warranted enlargement that a block in Foochow (walled city) has been secured. There in the nearly finished school and residence building, Herald Hall, the exhibits were displayed. Herald Hall itself, built by the carpentry department, was the largest exhibit, while in some of its various rooms were arranged the beautiful furniture made of flower wood, Southern date-wood and rattan. In other rooms the work of Orphanage boys and girls in Mission and Government Middle and Higher Primary Schools was shown. The attic, with its fine outlook was decorated with hand-work from the Homes Primary School; and primary boys were there, doing sums on blackboards, drawing maps, and writing sentences in Chinese. Sweet potatoes, peanuts and a mammoth squash raised in the Homes garden by the boys, were also shown. Miss Wells of the Homes Board of Managers had charge of the exhibit in the office rooms on the second floor, where the kindergarten boys of the Homes sang and played games, while their work hung on the walls, was admired. And on the verandah, kindergarten supplies made by the cabinet department were displayed, including the rocking-horse shown in the Committee-group photograph. Standing beside it is the Cabinet foreman, an orphan rescued by Mr. Hubbard from a far-off village of the Chang-Loh District. Beside him is a leading teacher in the night school (the boys put in a full working day). Near the large squash on the opposite side stands the carpentry time-keeper, next the head accountant holding his abacus. (See picture opposite-No. 2),

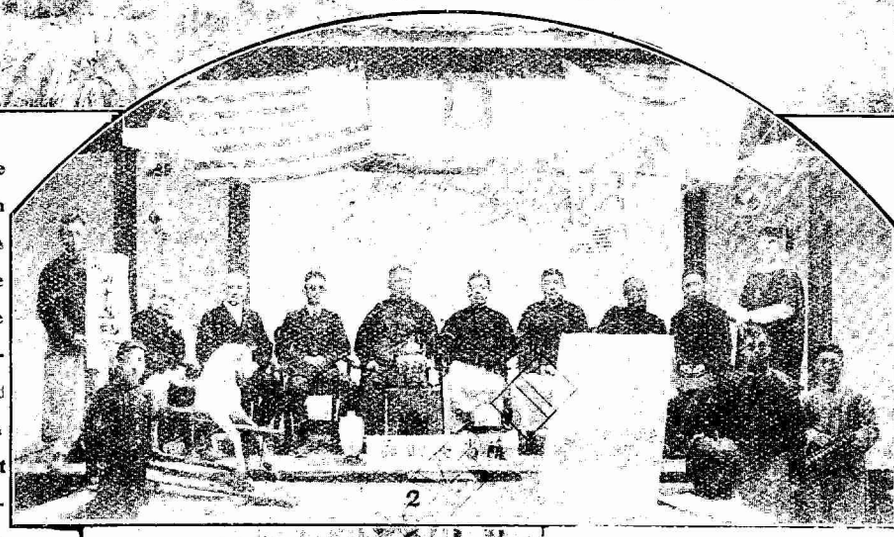
At Mr. Hubbard's left sits the English secretary of the Committee, J. C. D. Sing of the Y. M. C. A. He has lately returned from a years study in Yale and an extensive tour in America and Europe in Y. M. C. A. interests. Next Mr. Sing



Orphanage boys at work in the garden

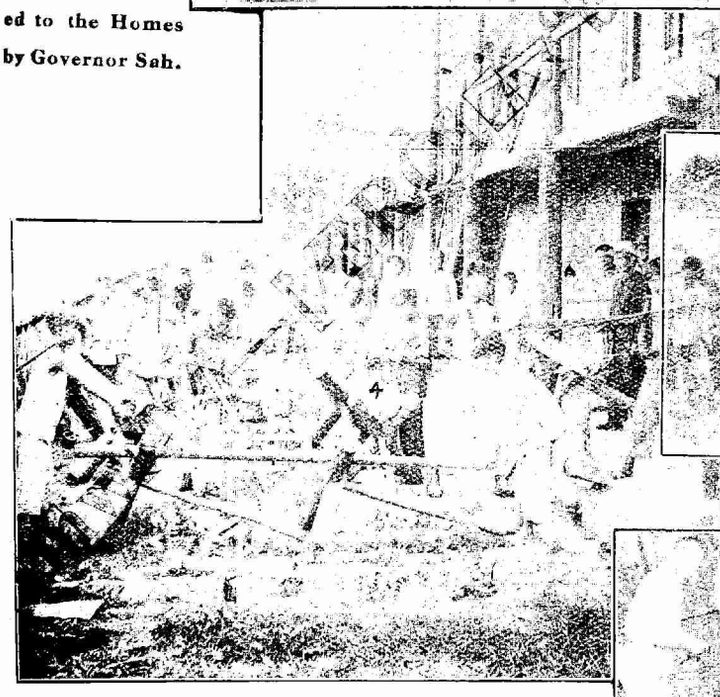


1. The four hundred year old camphor tree in front of one of the houses of the Industrial Home. In front is a group of the Homes boys, the Foochow College boy scouts, Supt. C. C. Yeh, and Miss Emily Hartwell.

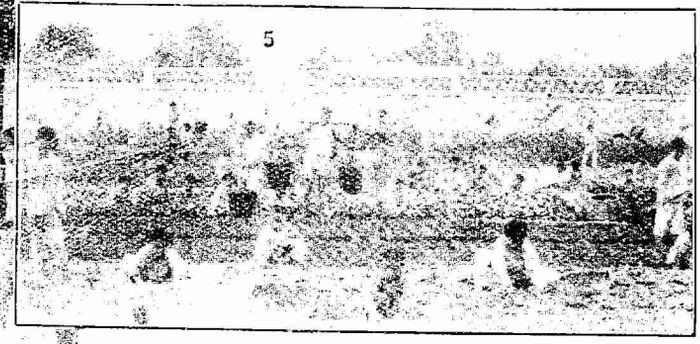


2. Committee Group Photo. In the foreground is an exhibit of the work done by the Orphanage students. Included also in this picture are some of the art treasures presented to the Homes by Governor Sah.

3. Supt. C. C. Yeh holding a painting of orphans who have been refused admittance for lack of funds.



4. Carpentry boys at work at Pagoda Plant learning cabinet making.



5. Orphanage boys at work in the garden.

6. The Homes children being inoculated against cholera by Dr. Gossard.

is the chairman, K. C. Chen, whose eldest son, a successful teacher like his father has lately been sent by President Gowdy for post-graduate study at Columbia in preparation for English work in Fukien Christian University. Beside Chairman Chen is Vice-Chairman Mr. S. H. Chen, B. L., Chief Assistant Salt Inspector in Szechuan. Son of the first preacher of Hartwell Memorial Church, he is also grandson of one of the first pastors of the Mission. His year's furlough has been an opportune help at this time.

Besides the vice-chairman sits the Chinese secretary, who with the treasurer at his left and the chairman, were pupils of Miss Hartwell's father and herself in the boys school of only 28 students, forty years ago. Today the treasurer of the Committee is Monitor of Foochow College with more than five hundred students. Monitor Ling is one of four brothers all in Christian work, two on the Foochow College faculty and two pastors. Their grandfather was one of the earliest Christians.

In the center of the committee group (picture No. 2), are displayed the art treasures presented by Governor Sah to the Orphanage. These first were gifts to the Governor, and include a roll of beautiful tapestry, a silver medallion, (in front of the chairman), presented to the Governor by ex-President Tsao Kun. Between the two chairmen is a cane from Lu Hing Pan. Lower down is a choice vase of delicate gray china.

During the hour of exhibit a group was photographed under the magnificent four hundred year old camphor tree (picture No. 1) in front of Pliny-Fiske-Stewart Lodge. This house, the gift of his favorite niece, has its living-room named for former Vice-President Levi P. Morton. At Miss Hartwell's right (see tree picture No. 1) is Mr. Liu, one of the Chinese members of the Board of Directors. They are framed by the picturesque roots of the mock-banyan, growing in the center of the great camphor tree. In front is a group of the Homes Boys, the Foochow College Boys-scouts at their back. Superintendent Yeh stands between them and the Homes Band, composed of over thirty of the older boys of the Homes. This band brings in about $2,000, a year by playing at weddings and other occasions on invitation of interested Chinese friends. At the right is a group of guests, including the representative of the Military Governor.

On the stairway are the Homes matrons, who care for the little boys from five to ten years of age. This stairway leads to the living apartment and office on the second floor of the farther building, Herald Hall. In the group on the upper porch is seen the daughter of the new British Consul, Miss Giles, who came in Dr. Moorhead's party. He is the community physician and has done much for the Home in Foochow Native Hospital. The excellent health of the boys and girls of the homes and industrial department is due largely to the generous cooperation of the missionary hospitals at Foochow. Before going in for the program, a portion of the large company was photographed on the staging built by the carpentry boys, (picture page 74).

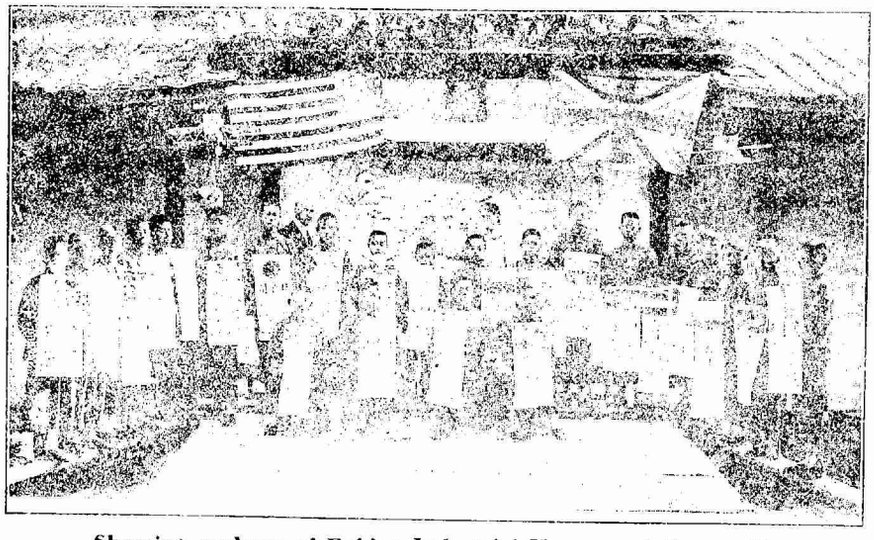
Rev. Kuo holding a painting illustrating rescue work of orphans

Governor Sah is seated in the center, with the American Consul, E. B. Price, at his left, and Rev. and Mrs Hubbard at his right. Directly above Mr. Hubbard is Rev. E. M. Norton, of Trinity College, chairman of the Homes Board of Managers. Rev. L. P. Peet, a member of the American Consulate staff and chairman of the Industrial Board of Managers, sits between Consul Price and Pastor Kuo. Supt. Yeh of the Homes stands at Pastor Kuo's right, while at his left sits Rev. C. W. Reeves, C. M. S. treasurer and assistant treasurer of the *Christian Herald* work in Foochow. Miss Hartwell stands between Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard with Miss Chittenden, the first *Christian Herald* missionary, at her right. Around them are members of the missions and community with official Chinese ladies among whom—second from Mr. and Mrs. Brand at Mrs. Hubbard's right—is a noted Foochow poetess who wrote a poem for the occasion.

The kindergarten boys and Homes girls sit in front, some of whom are Girl Guides from the C. M. S. Girls School. Their Principal, Miss Lambart, is a member of the Industrial Board of Managers. In the background is seen therear of Herald Hall, and at the left the top of the four-hundred year old camphor tree. In the program which followed was an illustrated exercise arranged by Miss Crittenden, and given by the cabinet and carpentry boys

Group of thirteen kidnapped children sent to Fukien Homes by Civil and Military Governors. Foochow, December 1, 1924.

On the Map, lines from New York run to the names of the countries where the $2,000,000 for relief in other lands has been administered, of that sum fully half has been given to China. Miss Chittenden, the *Herald* missionary, pointed to each country as mentioned, while the boys with their banners showed how the funds were apportioned. The picture of Dr. Klopsch hanging above recalled the large share he had in this World wide work. Mr. Hubbard, represented the Christian Herald in the story, while the flags above stood for the nationalities of the Boards of Management. The two aeroplane lanterns were made by the boys—an invitation for American and British friends to fly over and join the celebration. Could they have accepted, they would have learned the emphasis put by the Industrial Department of teaching Mandarin, by the original comparison (given in Mandarin by one of the cabinet apprentices) of the three missionaries to three trees, the fruit of which are the orphans helped. They would also have heard the stories told by Pastor Li and Pastor Kuo of the trio's forty years service.



Showing orphans of Fukien Industrial Homes and the world wide work of the Christian Herald

Of the nearly five hundred boys and girls helped by the *Christian Herald* Fukien Industrial Homes since it was opened in 1910, over one-third are already self-supporting and serving China in the following ways: 12 teachers, 5 preachers, 2 nurses, 2 kindergarteners, 10 press men, (8 Shanghai 2 Foochow), 2 post office, 1 government agricultural department, 17 cabinet work, 2 construction bureau, 7 carpenters, 4 masons, 11 arsenal, 11 navy band, 8 navy, 5 weavers, 2 embroiderers, 2 barbers, 2 shoe-makers, 4 cooks, in business, (4 in Foochow, 5 Amoy, 5 Shanghai), 5 on rubber plantations Borneo, 7 Straits Settlements. While still in training are 2 in Fukien University, 1 South-Eastern (Nanking) and 1 in Maine (U. S. A.) universities. As families have improved in circumstances, 122 have been taken home by relatives, 1 was adopted, and 15 have died. This remarkably low death rate is due to the care given by Foochow Native Hospital, Magaw, Foochow Missionary, Dr. Kate C. Woodhull, Dragon Hill, and Church Mission Hospital, besides the trained nurses in the Homes.

Of the one-third who are self-supporting about one half are graduates of some mission or government schools. One-fourth have been taken home, five-twelfths are still preparing to help China. The Fukien Provincial government gives generously and some of the commercial guilds are beginning to help. The Anglo-Chinese College, Trinity College, Foochow College, and many individual Chinese and foreign friends also help, while the *Christian Herald* friends also still continue gifts to individual orphans, and the *Christian Herald* is sending regular missionaries and has enlarged the industrial department, which has already received about fifty boys. There is a long list of waiting children and there is room to take them in as funds for support are supplied.

There are so many pitiful appeals from orphan children who would be sold by opium-eating relatives. Every day the Homes Committee are besought to receive more destitute children. But they are unable to do so, because of the great difficulty of securing funds in the disturbed condition in China. This appeal in made with sincere hope that you, who are earnest and willing, will give generously. Will not the public try to make a special effort to help at the present time when the needs are pressing most heavily?

An additional group of children, thirteen in number, were brought to the Homes, on December 1, from Hingwha, an island near Amoy, where they had been found by soldiers on a cargo boat, alone with the cargo and guns. A representative of the Police Commissioner from Foochow when he presented them to the Homes, said these children had been kidnapped and left on the boat, while their captors fled, when the soldiers intervened. The boat and cargo were sold and the guns turned over to the military authorities, and the children taken to St. Luke's Hospital. After the president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Pui Hai, consulted with the protestant and Catholic missionaries it was thought advisable to send them to the Fukien Orphanage. They are shown in the picture with the police who accompanied them and Supt. Yeh, who is holding the youngest in his arms. None of the children spoke the Foochow dialect but understand each other after being together two months, (See picture apposite page).

It is thought they have come from various places and probably were taken by bandits for ransom as all were fairly well dressed. While the government has made every effort to locate any relatives, no clue has been found to date but they have continued the search. The boat and cargo were sold and the proceeds were partly used for the hospital, and $8,000 was turned over to the Orphanage for the children. These children are trained and taught in the Homes kindergarten and in time will develop as have other orphans in the Home.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman Arrives in Shanghai

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, U. S. Minister to China returned from a brief trip to America, on Monday, December 15, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Barbara Schurman. Dr. Schurman expected to depart for Peking on Thursday, December 18. While in Shanghai he was the guest of honor at several functions including: a luncheon at the American Club by the Board of Directors of the American Chamber of Commerce, and a guest at dinner at the Union Club on Wednesday evening, December 17.

At the dinner given at the Union Club there were more than one hundred members and guests present, at which time Dr. Schurman outlined the American policy toward China to be: "1—Sympathy and friendship and disinterested helpfulness to the Chinese people.

"2—America does not possess and does not desire one foot of Chinese territory either permanently or temporarily.

"3—America desires to see China the unqualified mistress of her own domains.

"4—Territorial integrity and administrative sovereign rights of China are cardinal positions of American policy.

"5—The American Government desires no special concessions or privileges in China.

"6—America asks for nothing more than the right to trade, otherwise the Open Door.

"7—Rights of American Government and American people in China guaranteed by solemn treaty cannot be violated as long as these treaties remain unmodified.

"8—No country can be a member of the family of nations in which treaty obligations are not especially recognized, acted upon and enforced.

Dr. Schurman stated that people in America were apprehensive over the recent war in China and he had explained on different occasions that the war in China was not a war between sections but rival militarists and that U. S. citizens were not backing one political leader against another. He referred to the false statement given out by Dr. Sun Yatsen in Japan to this effect. Other subjects Dr. Schurman touched upon included; extraterritoriality, commission of jurists, and Chinese custom tariff.

Chinese Military Rail Transport

(*Continued from page 73*)

But the most serious irregularities were in the loading and unloading of supplies and the return of empty cars. It appears that in the Civil War there was not so much trouble from failure to load empty cars as soon as placed, but rather from an excess in zeal in loading more cars than the campaign called for. Such excess loads merely occupied so much equipment besides being exposed to capture in advanced positions. "No fewer than 142 of such cars being returned in a single day" was a record on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

The failure to unload cars at destination caused serious shortages of rolling stock. Part of this was due to uncertainty as to ability to hold the position, perhaps, but more of it was ascribed to the failure of military men to realize the necessities for the use of the cars elsewhere. In order to drill this into the minds of responsible officers Haupt stated:

"If all cars on their arrival at a depot are immediately loaded or unloaded and returned and trains are run to schedule, a single track road in good order and properly equipped, may supply an army of 200,000 men when, if these conditions are not complied with, the same road will not supply 30,000."

(From what I have seen in the campaigns of 1920, 1922 and 1924, I doubt if a single track railway in China as handled after the first month of mobilization, would support 10,000 men on an active front for any great length of time.)

As late as July, 1863 after the Battle of Gettysburg, Haupt reported everything "in great confusion. Road blocked: cars not unloaded, x x wounded lying for hours without ability to carry them off. All because the simple rule of promptly unloading and returning cars is violated." In an official notice he declared "The Military Railroads have utterly failed to furnish transportation to even one-fifth of their capacity." And Pratt adds "It is doubtful if even the Confederate raiders and wreckers had, by their destructive tactics, diminished the efficiency of the Union railways to the extent x x x attributed to the irregularities and shortcomings of the Federals themselves." The Assistant Secretary of War was evidently of the same view for in a message to Haupt he sought to soothe him by saying "Be patient as possible with the Generals. Some of them will trouble you more than they will the enemy."

All of this seems so apropos of the experience in China, that with a mere change of names and dates no casual reader in a treaty port would suspect the forgery. Yet the war was won and the Union was preserved. In the four years of that Civil War the art of railway transport was developed to such an extent that the experts of the world came to observe, and returning installed the American form of military railway organization. Practically all of the improvements in military railway transport since that day have been refinements of practice rather than departures in principle. German and French observers early put into practice the lessons which they had learned. A study of the Franco-Prussian war will reveal that neither the German nor the French armies had learned completely, but of the two the Germans had the best of it, and largely by railway superiority secured those early advantages of position by which they so speedily imposed their will upon France.[3]

Chinese officers, therefore, show no inherent deficiency of ability in their present handling of railway transport. They merely show a lack of study of the subject and entire ignorance of the experience of other countries. Probably no material for study is available in the Chinese language. All of the campaigns during the thirteen years of the Republic would if combined be scarcely equal in length and severity to the first two years of the American Civil War. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that they have made so little progress of their own initiative. The test of their inherent capacity as leaders, however, will be proven by their ability to learn as experience accumulates. There is every evidence that future campaigns will be of a ferocity little shown in the past. The use of more modern arms, the coordination of different branches of the military service, and the mobilization of more powerful forces seem certain to be early developments. All of this effort will be next to useless, however, unless a marked improvement can be made in railway transport.

Peking, December 12, 1924.

(3) Because of this same superiority largely, the World War was fought principally on French soil.

Retail Outlets For Chinese Goods in U. S.

BY EMIL M. SCHOLZ

IT is nothing new to say that Chinese merchants are backward about all forms of advertising, particularly having not had much experience in advertising direct to the consumer. Many cities in America are flooded with oriental stores, and such stores are often owned by Chinese and frequently by Japanese, Armenians, and Americans, and many of them masquerading under names to create the pretension of value, and all depending upon flamboyant types of promotion to sell goods. The impression which has been created in the minds of Americans is that all oriental merchandise is sold at inflated values, and this has caused a number of the so-called oriental stores to constantly sell goods at so-called bottom prices. During the past year, however, it has been a revelation to Chinese interests to find that oriental goods or quality or value can be sold and advertised just as all other merchandise is advertised. Newspaper advertising long ago in America has become indispensable in all retail merchandising business, and huge department stores all over the United States have been developed through the liberal use of advertising space in daily newspapers. It has been discovered that the concentration of oriental merchandise in one large establishment, virtually a department store, supplemented by the liberal use of newspaper advertising space, will build up not only good will but actually sell goods of all kinds and create the sustained demand throughout the entire year.

A notable succes in this respect has been Vantine's, located on 39th Street just off of Fifth Avenue, which exploits itself as the "House of the Orient." During the past six months the daily newspapers of good standing, such as the New York *Times*, New York *Herald Tribune*, and *Evening Post* have contained large advertisements of this store with interesting sale announcements of everything of an oriental nature ranging from chinaware, teakwood furniture, rattan furniture, silks, silk garments, oriental jewelry, jades, ivories, perfumes, etc., to rugs and antiques.

Chinese merchants have a reputation for considering advertising more in the nature of an expense, and few of them have ever thought of setting aside a certain amount of the gross sales each month or each year for advertising purposes and considering such appropriation as an investment. The good name of an oriental establishment is priceless and becomes national in its importance, so that the visitor from the interior makes it a point to call and do his shopping for the unique and the bizarre always found in oriental establishments. The value of things oriental has been greatly stimulated through the energy of Chinese interests who now control this retail outlet, and the manufacturers and exporters in China, particularly the natives can well afford to thank the agressive retailers in America for their vigorous advertising policy in increasing the demand for oriental merchandise. When Chinese learn to advertise they will be just as steadfast for it as they are indifferent about it now.

The young Chinese in America who have turned to commercial pursuits have readily seen the value of advertising, and the numbers of those who have gone back to China are filled with the importance of publicity, and eventually the columns of the vernacular papers will reflect the same agressive advertising policy that the American newspapers now have. But in looking through the columns of newspapers like the Shun Pao in Shanghai, it makes the modern advertising man weep to witness the neglected opportunities of the big stores in Shanghai in not waking up to the possibilities of advertising long ago successfully initiated by such great merchants as John Wanamaker, Marshall Field, and others Perhaps, some day the exporters in China will be willing to appropriate money for advertising in the American newspapers and magazines to create a general demand for oriental products, and leave the specific advertising to the retail establishments. The American, whose wife reads advertising is influenced by it, and makes her daily purchases through it.

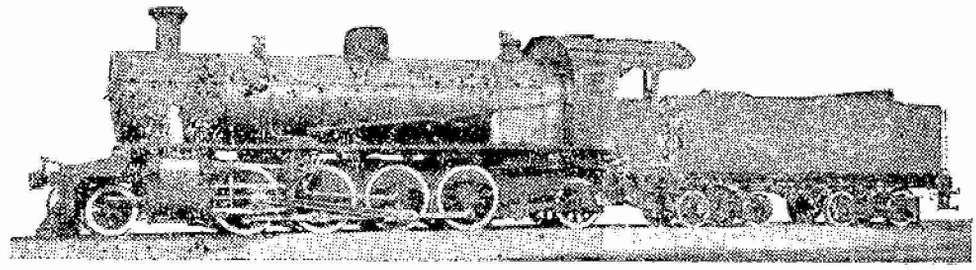
World Wide Advertising Corporation,
New York City, Nov, 15, 1924.

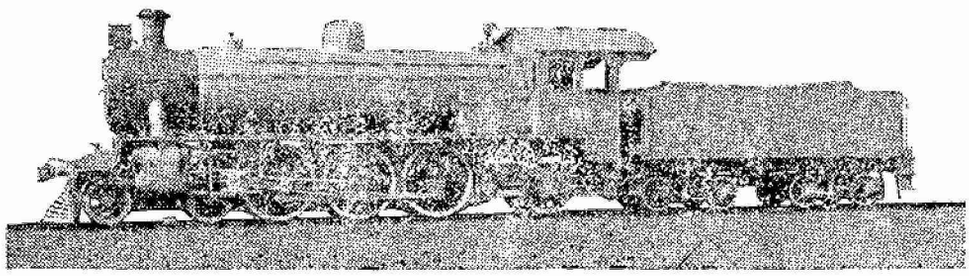
BALDWIN

Locomotives on the Peking-Mukden Railway

Mikado Type
Built 1919

Fourteen locomotives of this type were ordered in 1918. They are still meeting every requirement of active service.



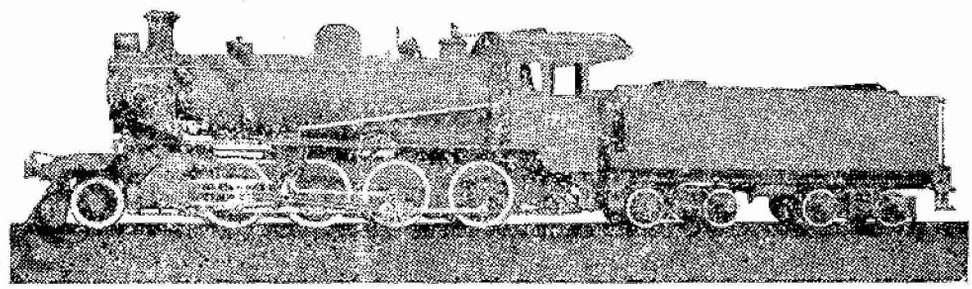


Consolidation Type
Built 1919 & 1921

Five of these locomotives were ordered in 1919 and two more in 1921. The seven still continue in excellent service.

Pacific Type
Built 1919

An order for sixteen of this type was placed in 1919. All these are giving splendid service.



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31-083

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"Composite" Reader

THE *number* of readers of a newspaper is not the all important factor. The quality and ideals and intelligence of a newspaper's audience,

—the composite reader—

is the important factor. Readers of the China Press believe in it because it stands for clean, useful Journalism, conservative in expression, alert to public response, and constructive in policy.

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31-084

America and China Win Point At Opium Conference

According to a dispatch received by the *Review* from Geneva, dated December 17, the efforts of the American and Chinese delegations to bring about a general restriction of production and sale of opium and narcotics may be successful. The dispatch reads as follows:

"China's threat to refuse signature of the agreement drafted by the first opium conference and America's insistence on a full review of the subject of prepared opium have frightened the English and French governments which have now sent eleventh hour instructions to their delegates here to postpone signing of the agreement.

"As another outcome of recent developments at the conference, the British delegate has been recalled.

"Dr. Alfred Sze, chairman of the Chinese delegation, and Stephen G. Porter, head of the American delegation, are receiving hundreds of messages of congratulation in which they are hailed as humanitarian leaders in having succeeded in overthrowing the ignominious first conference agreement.

"The second opium conference is adjourning until January 12, in order to enable the European delegates to receive fresh instructions to meet the Sino-American viewpoint."

Men and Events

A son, was born to Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Padon, at Dr Fearn's Sanitorium, on Sunday, December 14. Mr. Padon is manager for Haskins and Sells, accountants, Shanghai.

James P. Davis, U. S. Executive Consul, departed last week on home leave on the U. S. transport *Chaumont*, Mrs. Davis and children accompanied him and they plan to return in four months time.

Dr. Henry J. Furber, a retired lawyer of Chicago, Ill, and New York who has been touring in China and the Philippines for the past month, departed this week for America by way of Europe. Dr. Furber plans to return to China at some future date.

Arnold Cady of the International Banking Corporation, Hankow, has recently arrived in Shanghai to be the representative of the National City Company of New York. His address will be in care of the International Banking Corporation, 2 Kiukiang Road.

Mrs. John S. Potter is returning from the United States on the *President Taft*, which is scheduled to reach Shanghai on Friday, December 19, along with her infant son. Mrs. Potter has spent the past eight months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Booker, at Los Angeles, Cal.

Notes on the flora and the reafforestation possibilites of the Province of Chekiang, have been compiled in book form by C. T. Rhodin, M. F. (Stockholm, Sweden,) of the Shanghai Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee. An illustrative map is enclosed showing the investigated regions. It is a comprehensive and valuable survey.

An attractive booklet full of information and literature as to how the game of Ma-Chang is played aboard the Admiral Oriental line passenger steamers, has been received. The book has a cover of green and red with the Admiral Line insignia. This booklet is published for the special convenience of passengers, giving the rules to be observed aboard the steamers.

The annual report of the Nantao Christian Institute, Nantao, Shanghai, has just been published and carries a most interesting account of the year's activities of that institution. This institute carries on educational work among the Chinese and also serves the church in service for the whole community. Excellent illustrations of the school, staff and students are contained in the report.

Messrs. Bartlett Yung and Company, 17 Honan Road, Shanghai, have been appointed distributors for Barnhart Brothers and Spindler, Chicago, Ill., type founders and manufacturers of materials and devices for printers. This company in Shanghai is prepared to furnish specimens of superior copper-mixed types and catalogues or other available descriptive matter concerning any items of manufactures produced by Barnhart Brothers and Spindler.

W. R. Rice and Company, agents in China for the West Coast Life Insurance Company of San Francisco announces to the public that henceforth life insurance rates for foreigners in China, insured by the Company, are to be approximately on the same basis as rates prevailing in the United States. The announcement is of considerable interest in that it indicates that the West Coast Life Insurance is convinced that the hazards of life for the foreigner residing in China apparently are no greater than for the residents of the United States.

Westinghouse Gets Large Motor Order
The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company has received one of the largest orders for electric motors placed in recent years in the wire industry in connection with the forthcoming increased electrification of the American Steel & Wire Company's works at Worcester, Mass. About 12,000 hp. in 440-volt and 550-volt, three-phase, 60-cycle type CS motors ranging from 1 hp. to 250 hp. in rating are included, together with oil-circuit-breaker equipment of high rupturing capacity for both high-tension and low-tension circuits.
Westinghouse Japanese Order
The Westinghouse Electric International Company has received orders for electrical apparatus to be used in reconstruction work in Japan totaling well over a million dollars. Other orders are in course of negotiation which will bring the total amount to approximately two million dollars. It is understood that the power plants in the earthquake zone were not seriously damaged, but that the distribution systems were practically destroyed.

Close Observation

Close observation of order records dating back over thirty years show:

That leading industrial manufacturers have tried Westinghouse motors for every type of motor application and have found them to be most dependable and economical.

During this thirty years they have placed in operation Westinghouse motors aggregating a total of more than 10 million horsepower.

These facts are strong evidence that Industry generally has long ago accepted Westinghouse motors as standard for all applications.

Let our nearest District Office tell you why Westinghouse motors have longer life, lower operating and maintenance costs and lower power consumption.

Westinghouse Electric International Co.

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WHIST MAH JONG

31-086

The Columbia Country Club will give a children's Christmas party, on Tuesday, December 23, from four until seven o'clock, for members' children only. There will be tea, games, movies, candy and nuts, a Christmas tree and Santa Claus. There will be no charge. A New Year's eve ball is planned for Wednesday evening, December 31, commencing at 10 o'clock, for members and their guests. Special music has been secured and dinner parties can be arranged. Open house will be observed on New Year's day, when music will be furnished for dancing by the regular orchestra.

More than 300 members of the Community Chuurch were present at the annual dinner on Tuesday evening, December 16, at the Navy Y. M. C. A., Shanghai. The occasion also constituted a farewell to Dr. J. B. Fearn for two years chairman of the Board of Governors, and retiring, owing to his early departure for America by way of Europe. The program following the dinner was brief, after which a business discussion was held, with particular attention paid to the financial report of the treasurer. It was announced that the new church building on Avenue Petain would be available early in January 1925.

The Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee, 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai, desire it to be known that it is prepared to accept any sums of money or donations entrusted to it and to see that all is wisely spent in providing relief in the form of necessary food and clothing, for the thousands of people suffering in China. Reports from the Catholic and protestant missionaries, and from other reliable sources tell of some of the intense suffering, as a result of the ravages of the recent war. It is hoped that all those who feel charitably inclined will advance money to this Committee; and this Christmas, will keep in mind the poor people not far from our doors who are without the necessaries of daily life.

The office of the American Commercial Attache in Peking has received word from Paul Y. Chang, president and general manager of the Chinese Art and Industrial Exhibition, which plans to open January 1 in Seattle, that the necessary space has been secured and arrangements completed for financing the project. Three well-known and important exhibitions in China; namely, the National Educational Exhibition, China Arts Exhibition, and the Western China Exhibition, have donated many of their best exhibits for use on this occasion. Considerable emphasis is being placed by the management of this temporary exhibition on the necessity of arranging for a permanent exhibition of Chinese industrial products to be kept open in Seattle.

The University of Nanking bulletin, Volume 6, Number 17, contains the tenth annual report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry and experiment station, for 1923-24. The report shows the rapid expansion of work in the college of agriculture, which is attributed to the new projects undertaken in connection with the famine prevention program, which has been approved by the American Famine Fund Committee. There has been a large increase in the number of teachers, associates, and assistants. Instruction has been better cared for, extension work has been considerably enlarged, and all investigations and research work much more effectively organized. According to the report they are four-fifths of the way toward the $100,000 required for the erection of the badly needed college of agriculture and forestry building.

Trade Opportunities

The following trade opportunities, received from firms in the United States, are called to the attention of the public. Further information regarding them may be had on application to the office of the American Commercial Attache, 3 Canton Road:

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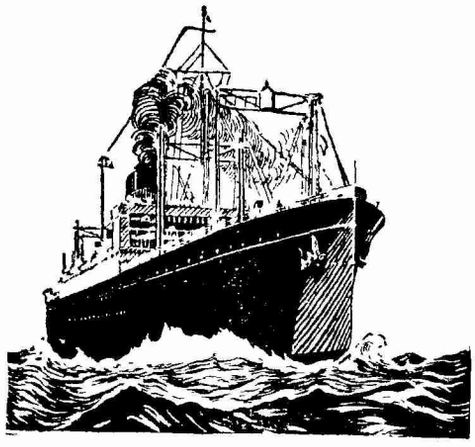

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31-088

News from Central China

An address on "Memories of Bengal" was delivered at the Union Literary Guild by Mrs. G. L. Stancliff last week. Mrs. Stancliff is from a missionary family and has been in India for many years.

Szechuen forces under Generals Hsiung Keh-wu and Tang Tze-mo have recently occupied Changteh, Hunan. They are assembling their forces there with a view to sending an expeditionary army against Hupeh.

J. C. Huston, formerly U. S. Consul at Tientsin, has arrived in Hankow from America accompanied by his family. Mr. Huston has been assigned to the American Consulate-General at Hankow. Prior to his appointment to Tientsin Mr. Huston was in Hankow.

General Chiang Tso-pin, a leading Kuomingtang commander, has visited Hunan recently on a special mission to end the fractional strife now taking place in Hunan. He comes to Hunan as a representative of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui.

Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan has deprived himself of the rank of Hign Inspecting Commissioner of Hupeh and Hunan, only retaining the title of Governor of Hupeh and concurrently Commissioner for the Rehabilitation of Military Affairs of Hupeh. He has telegraphed Peking of his intention to quit the position of Inspecting Commissioner.

Liu Cheng-en, a German trained expert in the manufacture of arms, has again been appointed Director-General of the Government Arsenal at Hanyang. Mr. Liu was relieved of the post several years ago on account of his illness. He now succeeds the nominee of Wu Pei-fu who has been discharged from the arsenal.

At a special dinner held in the Wagon-Lits Terminus Hotel on December 9, at which many leading foreigners and Chinese were present, the Hankow Y. M.. C. A. presented their plan for the continuation of popular education work in Hankow. About $7,000 was subscribed by the guests present, and a financial advisory committee has been elected to assist in raising the unsubscribed portion of the total of $16,250 budgeted by the Y. M. C. A.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu has circularized the provinces announcing his resignation, the telegram being sent from Chikungshan through Hankow. In his telegram to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, who was teacher to Wu Pei-fu in his younger days, Marshal Wu stated that he would leave affairs of the country in the hands of Marshal Tuan and would from now on retire into the life of a citizen.

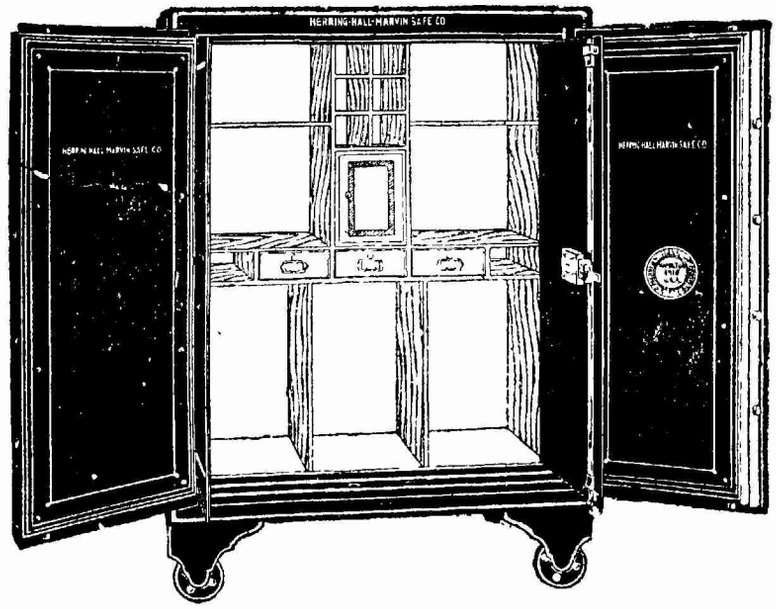
All the missionaries residing at Kiahsien, Honan, have fled to Hsuchow on account of uncertainty in connection with the disturbed military situation in Honan province. All passenger services on the Peking-Hankow Railway are entirely suspended, and it is urged that traffic be opened as soon as possible. The mission schools at Hsuchow have been dismissed.

Upon the resignation of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, practically all of his favorites holding important positions in Hupeh have been discharged by Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan. These include the Director of the Wuchang Mint, Chief of the Hupeh Financial Bureau, director of Telegraphs in Hankow, director of Telegraphs in Wuchang, and several leading officials. Wu Pei-fu's special office in Hankow, which consisted of a land tax department, for the purpose of raising fund for Wu, has been ordered closed by Hsiao, and Sung Chi-tien, Wu's representative in charge of the Hankow office, has fled into the French concession where he has now taken his residence.

Wives of several prominent Chinese in Hankow are founding an endowment fund to be devoted to establishing an institution for taking care of widows and orphans. An initial fund of $20,000 has been raised by the promoters, who are continuing their drive among women in Hankow to enlarge the fund.

The coal shortage situation in Hankow is threatening all industrial establishments in this center. Several factories including the mint of Wuchang have temporarily shut down due to the exorbitant prices of coal. The Wuchang Electric Light Co. may find it necessary to stop also. The Hankow Chamber of Commerce has again telegraphed Peking requesting the release of railways for the transporation of coal.

Kuling, December 13, 1924.



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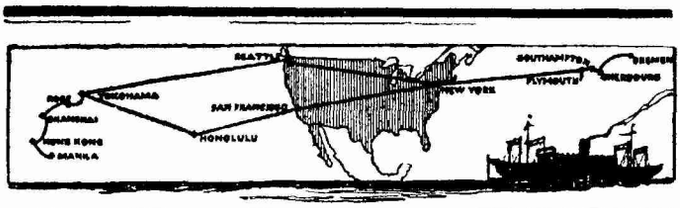

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31-090

News from South China

Bertram Giles, who has been acting as Consul-General at Canton during the absence of Sir James Jamieson, left Canton by way of Hongkong, for Shanghai, December 4, accompanied by Mrs. Giles.

It is reported that Sir Robert Ho Tung, Fung Ping Shan, and Li Yau Tsun have signified their intention of giving sums of $100,000, $50,000, and $50,000 respectively in aid of the work of establishing an industrial home for the poor in Hongkong.

A family of fifty-four direct male and fifty female descendants of the late Wong Shing, the first Chinese member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, celebrated the 101st anniversary of its founder December 3, with a feast attended by hundreds of other relatives and friends at a restaurant in West Point, Hongkong.

General Li Chi-hsin, commanding the Cantonese forces in Wuchow, has completed his arrangement for the defense of Shiuhing, a city lower down the West River from Wuchow. It is reported that General Li will not permit the Yunnanese mercenaries of the Red Army to tarry long in the West River districts in case the latter is returning home to Yunnan by way of Shiuhing and Wuchow.

Since the installation of lifts in the higher buildings in Canton have become popular, the Municipal Department of Public Utility has seen it necessary to regulate the price of electricity supply to these forms of convenience. The minimuim charges per month, to each lift, according to capacity, are for lifts of 5 H. P. or less, $13; 13 H. P. or less, $17; 15 H. P. or less, $22; 20 H. P. or less, $27; 25 H. P. or less, $32; 30 H. P. or less, $37; above 30 H. P., by special arrangement.

The Pacific Mail, Hongkong office, is in receipt of advice from their San Francisco office that the schedule of their San Francisco-New York Service has been changed to fit in with arrivals of their Trans-Pacific steamers. The time taken from San Francisco to New York will be twenty-two days, and the New York steamers will leave San Francisco three days after arrival of the Trans-Pacific steamers. Under this new arrangement, cargo will be landed in New York in forty-eight days after leaving Hongkong, thereby making quicker time than any of the direct steamers.

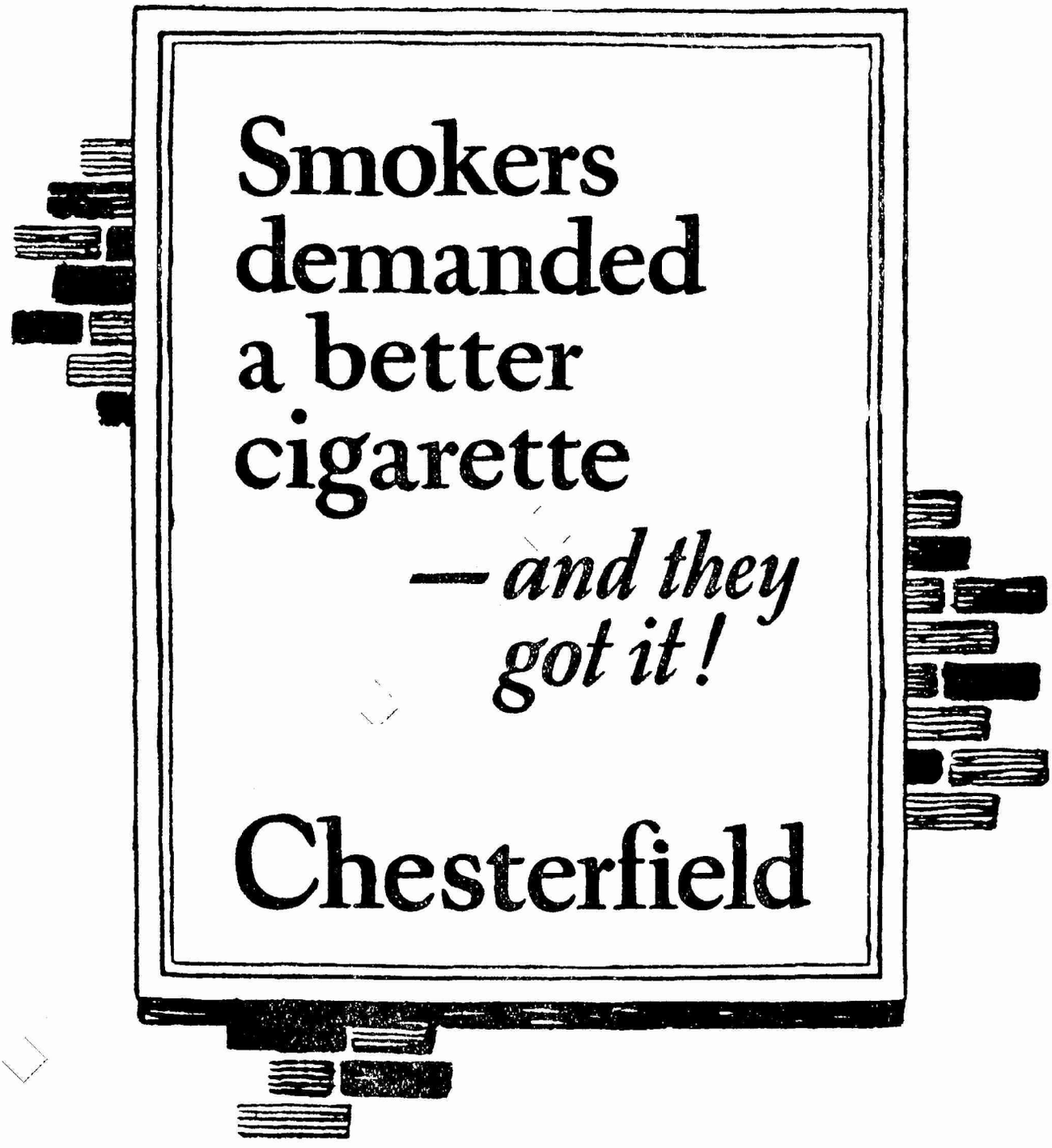
The opening of parks and modern roads may be beneficial to all, but the few whose property must be sacrificed for the good of many cannot be so easily convinced, as in the case of Lee Shum Sze, a woman, against the Department of Public Works of the District of Toyshan, brought before Civil Administration in Canton, is halting the progress of improvement in that whole district, it appears. A large tract of ground was recently procured from this woman under conditions not at all favorable to the owner, and plan for a large park in Toyshan City on the site referred to, had been under project for some months. Toyshan is the richest city in the interior of Kwangtung, many of the citizens being overseas Chinese residing in America and controlling native trade in Hongkong, and it is the first city of the province to have an extensive program for modern public improvements.

The Kuomintang exorbitant taxation on shipping and freight along the North and the West Rivers of Kwangtung is causing a great loss to native tobacconists in Canton, according to the *Chinese Commercial News*. It appears that the Chinese tobacco commonly used in Canton and vicinity by the older persons its cut and then mixed with tea oil before being put before the market, and in the last few months, because of lack of tea oil from the North and the West River towns, the price of tea oil in Canton has jumped from $9 to $12 a jar of 30 catties, and its demand has been higher than the supply, even at this high figure. On account of high price in tea oil and sometimes untimely supply of this article, the tobacconists appear to suffer no little.

The question of surtax on the land owners in the districts of Kwangtung, an extra charge of 1/3 or 1/5 more than the ordinary rates according to locality, for the support of the Kwangtung University, the highest institution of learning in the province, is now leading to the discussion of Bolshevism. The President of the University, Chau Lu, is complaining to the Civil Governor in Canton of the non-remittance by the district magistrates of this special fund collected by them for the University, while it is known at the same time that many in the districts are hesitating of supporting an institution dominated by the Bolshevists, a leading figure of whom is no other than Chau Lu, president of the University.

H. W.

Canton, December 4, 1924.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Who's Who in China

Mr. K. P. Wang

王伯衡

Mr. Kouchun Penn Wang, was born on April 27, 1894 and is a native of Shanghai. He attended the Pootung, Middle School, Lung Men Normal School, and the Shanghai High School. In 1912, Mr. Wang joined Tsing Hua College, Peking, where he made an excellent record.

After graduation in 1915, Mr. Wang went to America for educational work and entered Princeton University and finished his Litt. B. course there in three years. He specialized in political economy, and graduated with honors from the Political Science Department. From 1918 to 1919, he took an M. A. course at Columbia University, New York, in history and journalism. While at New York, he made a special study of the big newspaper plants there. In the Spring of 1919, when the Peace Conference was in session at Paris, Mr. Wang was elected to attend as the general secretary of the Chinese Patriotic Committee, a publicity organ organized through the combined effort of both Chinese students and merchants in New York. While serving in that capacity, he issued many pamphlets on questions concerning China's interests at the Conference which were widely distributed in the United States. When Mr. Wang returned to China in 1919, he joined the *Shanghai Journal of Commerce*. On the following year, he joined the *Shun Pao*, as assistant manager. Toward the end of 1920, he joined the Peking *Daily News*, a Chinese owned English language newspaper in Peking, as assistant editor. In Peking, he also served as the Peking correspondent for the *Shun Pao* of Shanghai. In 1921, Mr. Wang attended as delegate the World Press Congress, Honolulu, and from there went to Washington to attend the Disarmament Conference. In 1922 returned to China and was appointed by the Ministry of Communications to be Chief of the Division of Compilation and Translation, an office taking charge of all documents in foreign languages.

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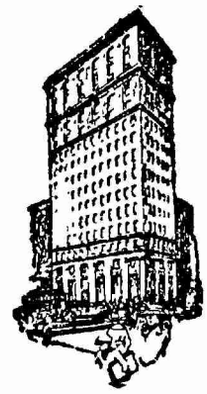

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Tuchun of Kiangsu Dismissed

The ousting of the Warlord of Kiangsu Province, the Note of the Protocol Ministers in Peking to the Waichiaopu (Foreign Office) of the Chinese government, the fear of a communist orgy in the Capital with the arrival of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, expected Mandate of the Chinese government for the abolition of the provisional government, and a proposal of the Peking Cabinet to pay the indemnity in connection with the Lincheng affair, constitutes the foremost news of the Far East, during the week under review. Since Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's appointment of "Chief Executive of the Chinese Republic" three weeks ago, it is as hard today as then to understand why the new government has not been a very smooth one and it is difficult to gauge the extent to which the task of pacification and unification has made real headway. The prominent question is whether the government of China can ever be reunited under a stable government by peaceful methods.

Peking Mandate Deprives Kiangsu Warlord of Position

Among several Mandates issued by the Peking government during the week under review, the outstanding one, from the point of interest to those in the Yangtze valley, was the first, dismissing General Chi Hsieh-yuan from his post as Tuchun of Kiangsu. The Mandates issued by the Peking government included:

"The first dismisses General Chi Hsieh-yuan from his post of Tuchun of Kiangsu.

"The second mandate abolished that post.

"The third appoints Mr. Han Kuo-chun, the Civil Governor, concurrently Tupan of Military Affairs for Kiangsu.

"The fourth appoints General Lu Yung-hsiang, Pacification Commissioner for Kiangsu and Anhui.

"The fifth mandate orders the disbandment of the 3rd, 9th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, and 26th, Chihli Division and the 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 25th and 26th, Chihli Mixed Brigades.

"The sixth mandate appoints General Kan Chao-shu Tartar General of Jehol instead of General Mi Chen-piao, who is instructed to hand over his post to General Kan and to come to Peking for a new appointment.

"The seventh mandate appoints General Li Ching-lin Acting Tupan of Military Affairs for Chihli.

Marshal Chi to Shanghai ?

A summary of the situation as it is at the present time was contained in an interview given out by Mr. Wen Shih-tsen, Shanghai, recently; "When it became known definitely in Nanking that Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang was moving southward with a large force of Chang Tso-lin's troops for the definite purpose of evening scores with the Kiangsu Tuchun, the gentry of this province asked General Chi to resign. In order to prevent bloodshed Marshal Chi submitted to their wishes. He expected to depart at once for Shanghai.

A report on December 17, however, stated the cause for delay of Marshal Chi's arrival in Shanghai was due to his yamen in Nanking being surrounded by soldiers who refused to allow him to depart until he paid them individually $300. The situation in Nanking during the past week has been tense and looting was expected among the soldiers.

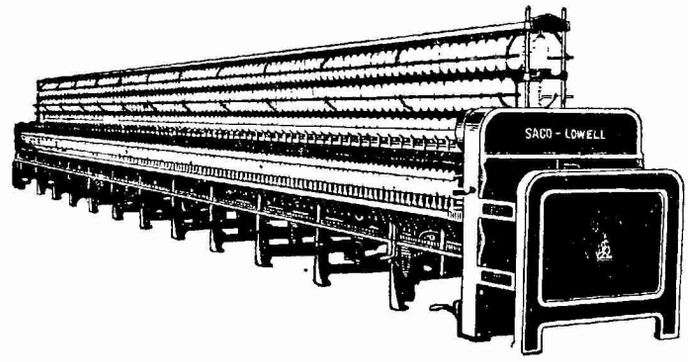
"Four Brigades in Nanking"

"There are now about twenty thousand troops in Nanking, comprising four brigades, two of which are from the Sixth Division and the remainder are of mixed personnel consisting partly of troops formerly under Generals Lu and Ho in the fighting about Shanghai. That private negotiations have been going on for some time between agents of Chang Tso-lin and Civil Governor Han Kuo-chun at Nanking was an open secret, said Mr. Wen, and when the announcement of the mandate dismissing Chi came there was no surprise. Provisional President Tuan would have liked to retain Marshal Chi, but to do so would have precipitated a break between Tuan and Chang, also was Mr. Wen's opinion.

"That the final plan of the Anfu party is to put General Ho Feng-lin into the tuchunship of Kiangsu province and Lu Yung-hsiang back into Chekiang province as tuchun was likewise the view of Mr. Wen who said that the Anfu party is now out to get revenge on all of the former leaders of the Chihli party. "First they went after Chi and now that he is out, they will go after Sun Chuan-fang in Chekiang and Fukien," declared Wen.

No Patriotism or Consideration in Politics of China

Comments made in the daily press concerning the ousting of Marshal Chi of Nanking, are of interest. The *North China Daily News* (Shanghai), commented in the following manner:



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"Nothing more wretched, hopeless and contemptible could be imagined than the manoeuvre which drives out Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan from Nanking. It proves beyond argument that in the political world of China, there is no consideration of country, no patriotism, not even the lowest common sense which can avail, nothing but blind revenge and the most sordid self-seeking. Conceive the circumstances in which the conspiracy against Chi has come to a head. On December 10, the Protocol Powers addressed to the Waichiaopu a Note recognizing the provisional government of Marshal Tuan and any government acknowledged by China which might grow out of it, and further promising material support on the sole condition that treaties were recognized. The Note was a solemn call to all representatives of law and order to stand together for China's welfare against whatever disruptive forces might assail. And it was also a very plain earnest of friendship. We have heard of some written answer, of colourless nature. But this is the true reply, the mandate that expels Marshal Chi. We are not seeking to "boom" Marshal Chi, as this or that Chinese leader has been boomed at different times, always with disappointment as the result. But it is admitted, we believe, even by his enemies that he is a good administrator, sincere, earnest, precisely such a man, in fact, as ought to be left undisturbed to govern his province and encouraged to cooperate with others for the governing of all China. There seems no doubt that Marshal Tuan and Marshal Chang were against his being attacked. But Lu Yung-hsiang's desire for revenge and the Anfu party's desire for the rich spoils of Kiangsu were too much for them. And so it threatens to be indefinitely. As we have often said, the most autocratic Tuchun is powerless in the toils of the schemers behind the throne. To-day it is Marshal Chi, to-morrow probably the man who is said to have been mainly responsible for his overthrow, next week some one else. Always treachery and perfidy and scheming."

"Why Marshal Chi Failed"

The *China Press* comments on the Mandate dismissing Marshal Chi from Kiangsu as Tuchun:

"Up to the beginning of the civil war last September Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan was potentially the biggest man in China. As the controller of the gateway to the Yangtsze Valley and the chief trunk-line railway running north and south he was potentially the strongest man in the Chinese Republic. Nothing could be done without his consent and a frown from Nanking was sufficient to block almost any action in Peking. Literally he was king of all he surveyed—but he wasn't satisfied.

"As Inspector General of three populous provinces Marshal Chi should have been satisfied but he made the mistake of employing press-agents in order to tell the world what a great man he was and then when his press machine got working he made the further mistake of believing all of the fine things which his paid agents put in the papers about him. Then Marshal Chi developed an exaggerted egoism and wanted to control the world. Because Marshal Wu Pei-fu refused to concur in Chi's views, they were constantly quarrelling. The matter of conquering Chekiang province became an obsession with the Nanking tuchun and for the past year it had become almost impossible for him to think or talk about anything else. Marshal Wu Pei-fu tried to dissuade him from attacking General Lu and did succeed in postponing the fatal plunge, but Marshal Chi knew better—because his press-agents kept on telling him what a great man he was and that if he could only drive Generals Lu and Ho out of Chekiang that would give him control of China and relegate Marshal Wu Pei-fu to a minor position. Although Marshal Chi had never fought a major military engagement and had succeeded to his position at Nanking, largely because his predecessor committed suicide, he was led to believe that he was a great militarist and that Shanghai could be captured in a "short, sharp engagement which would not disturb business in Shanghai or elsewhere." In other words Marshal Chi believes the pproaganda which his paid agents dished out for him in certain of the daily newspapers, foreign as well as Chinese.

"Then Marshal Chi on the third of last September seized the bull by the horns and took the fatal plunge. There is no use recounting the story of the fighting about this city. Too late the Nanking tuchun discovered that he had been misinformed regarding the local situation and found himself involved hopelessly in a long battle with his associates taking control of every thing."

31-095

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31-096

Text of Note Sent by Protocol Ministers

The following is the text of the note sent by the Protocol Ministers to the Waichiaopu, during the week under review:

"The undersigned, the Representatives at Peking of the United States of America, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and the Netherlands, declare in the names of their governments that, taking note of the communication addressed to them on November 24th by the Wai Chiao Pu announcing the assumption of office by the Provisional Chief Executive, and of the Mandates issued by the new Chief Executive on the same day, they will lend their full support to the Provisional Government in Peking under the present Provisional Chief Executive, and that they have entered into *de facto* relations with the same, on the understanding that this Provisional Government has been constituted with the concurrence of the Nation for the purpose of taking charge of the affairs of the Chinese Republic pending the establishment of a formal Government representing all the provinces and parties in the Republic, and on the understanding that it is the intention of the Provisional Government, and of any formal Government that may hereafter be established, to respect and duly fulfill all Treaties, Conventions, and other engagements entered into by the former Manchu and Republican Governments and all rights, privileges, and immunities enjoyed by foreigners in China by virtue of such international engagements, which according to international usage can only be modified by the mutual consent of the contracting parties. They further declare that on the above understanding their Governments are willing and anxious to proceed as soon as practicable with the carrying out of the measures contemplated in the Washington Treaties and Resolutions."

Abolition of Constitution Expected

If rumors materialize in Peking a Mandate is shortly to be issued which will abolish the provisional constitution, and extinguish all the organizations of the Senate and House of Representatives except those of the members of the two houses, of the Parliament who refused to be bribed to vote Tsao Kun as the President.

Looting at Kalgan

In the absence of their general in Peking, a battalion of soldiers in Kalgan started looting and pillaging on December 16. Foreigners of the various firms gathered together for mutual safety and no lives were reported lost. Much damage, however, was done to Chinese and foreign property. A detachment of Marines in Peking were ready to depart for Kalgan, when the trouble subsided.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

December 9. The King's speech at the opening of Parliament included references to Egyptian affairs, Imperial Preference, Soviet Treaty, and Old Age Pension scheme.——Reports from London indicate that Great Britain plans to proceed at once on Singapore Base scheme.

December 10. A reduction in Suez Canal rates is predicted by Chairman, at annual meeting of P. & O. Steamship Navigation Company, in London.——The death occurs of August Belmont, prominent America banker.——Appointment of M. Joffee as Soviet Minister to Austria is not met with welcome.

December 11. Poland agrees to consolidate her debt of £4,500,000 to Britain on same terms as latter obtained settlement with the United States——First Lord of Admiralty in House of Commons, states cost of enlargement of Singapore Base would be £11,000,000, the cost of which to spread over a period of nine years.——U. S. Senate passes Navy Bill authorizing building of eight cruisers and reconditioning of six battleships.——German Cabinet resigns.

December 12. Germany budget shows a deficit of Mks. 277,000,000 to be met by public loan.

December 13. Germany seeks ideas of Allied Powers before constructing her new Cabinet.——British government reserves decision relative to Geneva protocol pending consultation with Dominions.——French revenues returns show considerable increase over estimates.

December 14. It is reported that Prince George plans to sail for Far East at end of January, 1925. —Great Britain is severely criticized by her Home papers on actions at Opium Conference.——Control of Las Palmas Islands is matter of contention between U. S. and Netherlands government.——British government decides to issue further licences for export of war material to Russia.——America plans to build new giant airships of abnormal capacity.

New Books and Publications

Christianity

Why is Christianity True, by E. Y. Mullins, D. D. LL. D. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publishers Society.

"Why is Christianity True," by E. Y. Mullins, comprehensively sets forth the defects of the common non-Christian views of the world, and the claims of the Christian religion. It is a book on Christian apologetics and Christian evidences. The author, at the time of the writing of the book, was president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Ky. He is a conservative. But at the same time he is a true scholar. He quotes freely from such writers as Huxley, Mill, Froude, Spinoza, James, Spencer, and a score of others. His quotations reveal an intimate knowledge of the works of these men.

The author's style is clear. He presents in an interesting manner deep philosophical questions. The general plan which runs throughout the book is to present first the negative view, to criticize that view, and then to present the Christian view, closing the section with a summary.

The book is divided into four parts. The first part is given over to the non-Christian views of the world. Chapters on the following subjects are found: Panthesiem, Materialism Agnosticism and Evolution. After this negative presentation comes the positive presentation in a chapter on Theism. Following this first part, there are three parts devoted to the evidences of Christianity—first a study of Jesus Christ, then the evidence taken from Christian experience and fianlly the evidence found in Christian history.

In the presentation of the non-Christian views of the world, the author shows much skill in the choice and arrangements of his arguments. He has a keen ability to pick out the decisive issues at stake. He delights in destroying the major premises of his opponents. After he has destroyed the fotifications of his enemy, he proceeds to his own defense. In this he makes it his aim: "to establish the Christian position by means of the principles are valid," and after reading the book carefully, the reader will be impressed with the fairness of the author in the pursuance of this aim.

There are some individual passages which stand out, as for instance his comparison of the gospel which Paul preached and the gospel as recorded by Matthew, Mark, and Luke. His point here is that since the doctrinal letters of Paul were written before these gospels were written, that it is therefore highly important to show that the gospel of Paul is essentially the same as that of the three synoptics. His chapter on the Data of Christian Experience, is highly interesting in its account of the religious experiences of the world's greatest spiritual leaders.

The book contains a good index, bibliography, and a textual index thus making it useable for the student. It is well worthy of a place in the Christian worker's library as being a notable contribution on Christian apologetics and Christian evidences. It is published by the American Baptist Publication Society.

Clifford M. Drury, Community Church, Shanghai.

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31-097

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week, our market has had a distinctly weak appearance and prices were carried down about a tael from the last week's level. The most significant feature of the situation was the liquidation of speculative holdings in sympathy with the sudden weakening of the Hankow market, less active demand of yarn products and weakness of Mid-Americans and Indians.

From the foregoing conditions of the market, we do not anticipate anything like a return of the high prices prevailing in the near future, but as if the market has been beared to a standstill, we do not wish to be enthusiastic on the bear side, and we think that the recent decline is all that can be expected and that the next fluctuation of consequence is more likely to be upward. For the present, therefore, we advise buying conservatively on little bulge and taking profits on strong markets, as we still see no reason to expect any serious decline.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been generally weak, and prices declined some Tls. 1.00 to Tls. 2.00 as compared with last week's level. Business for export have been booked some 3,000 to 4,000 bales in all counts to Szechuan, Swatow, Wuhu, Canton, Kiangse, Fukien, Chefoo, Hankow and Ningpo.

Liverpool, Dec. 11, 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

American Middling Spot		13.02	Pence
„	Mar	12.70	„
„	Oct	12.43	„

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, Dec. 11, 1924.

New York Market:—

Jan	22.85	Cents
Mar	23.23	„
May	23.60	„
July	23.67	„
Oct	23.09	„
Spot	23.25	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, Dec. 11, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	454	per	Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan	„	381	„	„
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	„	439	„	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf	Tls.	38.50	
Shanghai, Dec	„	38.50	
M-ginned, Dec	„	39.50	
Shensi, No. 1 Dec	„	40.00	
Ningpo, Spot	„	37.60	

Market:—*Weak.*

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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, December 17, 192

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—A considerable decline in the price of Bar Silver in London has taken place during the week; to-day's quotations of 32 15/16d. ready and 32 3/8d, forward are respectively 1/8d. and 1 1/16d. lower than those ruling this day last week. China selling appears to be the chief cause of the decline. The T/T rate on London has dropped from 3/5/8 to 3/1 3/4d., the lowest rate of the year. The market locally remained steady till the last two days, when speculators bought sterling heavily and with no cover offering the market soon or less collapsed for the time being, it closes steadier with 3/2 1/8d. offering for cash. It is estimated that the speculators overbought position in sterling is approximately £3 million.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 57,631,000 an increase of Tls. 460,000

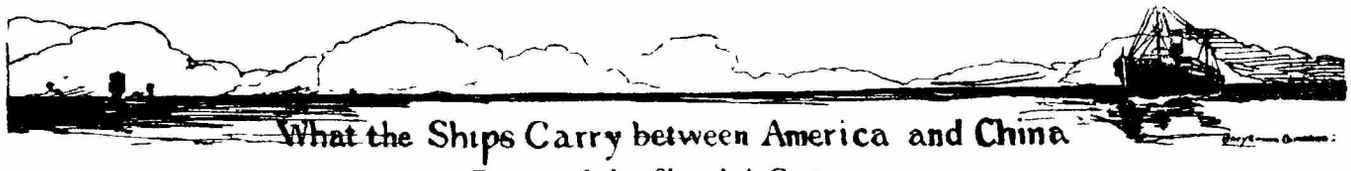
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 40,820,000 an increase of $ 1,420,000

Estimated value Tls. 87,013,000 as against Tls. 45,500,000 held at this time last year

	Average rates for Nov.	Thursday Dec. 11	Friday Dec. 12	Saturday Dec. 13	Monday Dec. 15	Tuesday Dec. 16	Wed. Dec.
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.660	3/3	3/3	3/3	3.2 3/4 3.2 1/2 3/2 1/8	3/2 1/4 3/2	3/
O/Dfts. „	—	3/3 1/16	3/3 1/16	3/3 1/16	3/2 1/16 3.2 7/16	3.2 5/16 3.2 1/16	3/
4m/s „	—	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 3/2 3/4	3/2 3/8 3/2 1/4	3/
T/T India	220.000	216	215 1/2	215 1/2	214 212 3/4	211 1/2 210	20
T/T France	1,444.200	1420	1435	1425	1410 1400	1395 1385	13
T/T N. Y.	76 080	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/4	75 3/4 75 1/2	74 3/4 74 1/4	73
T/T Hong	72.390	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4 73 1/2	73 3/4 73 3/4	74
T/T Japan	50.930	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 3/4 15	51 1/2 52	5
T/T Batavia	194.720	191 1/4	191 1/4	191	190 188 3/4	187 1/4 186	18
T/T Straits	71.070	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 3/4 73 1/4	73 3/4 74	74
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/5.070	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 3/3 3/4	3/3 1/2 3/3 1/4	3/
4m/s „ D/P	—	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/8 3/4	3/3 3/4 3/3 3/8	3/
6m/s „ D/A	3/5.445	3/- 3/8	3/4 5/8	3/4 5/8	3.4 3/8 3.4 1/8	3/3 7/8 3/3 5/8	3/
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1.519.200	1495	1510	1500	1485 1475	1470 1460	14
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	78.330	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 77 1/2	77 76 1/8	7
4m/s „ Docs	—	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 1/2 78	77 1/8 77	7

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec 15	Dec. 16	Dec.
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33 1/8	33 1/8	33 1/8	33 1/4	32 15/16	3
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 69	G. $. 69 1/8	G. $. 68 7/8	G. $. 68 3/4	G. $. 68	G. $
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 247 90	Tls. 246 80	Tls. 248 80	Tls. 251 80	Tls. 255 90	Tls. 25
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch	111 00	111 0	111 00	111 00	111 00	11
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	73.0	73.25	73.225	73.4	73.35	73
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Ni
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 8
Bank of France rate of discount	7%	New York on London	T/T 4
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 1/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/
„ 4	3 1/8 %	Hongkong on „	T/T 1/
„ 6	3 1/8 %	Kobe „ „ „	T/T 1/



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S. S. Africa Morse, Nov. 10, from U. S. A.

Iron Plates	Pls.	259
Iron, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	5
Ink, Printing	,,	5
S. S. Dewey, Nov. 12, from U.S. A.		
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary		
Sawn up. ft.		1,724,146
,, Merchantable Sup. ft.		146,569

S. S. Kumeric, November 14, from U. S. A.

Iron Channels	Pls.	30
Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixture	,,	450
Soda, Caustic	,,	420
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	263
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.	6
Oilcloth	,,	120
Typewriters	,,	6
Cigars	Mille	80
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	Galls.	9,868

S. S. Jadden, November 12, from U. S. A.

Carbon, Black	Pls.	141
Gum, Resin	,,	1,926
Leadfoil & Tinfoil	,,	8
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,682
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,142

S. S. West Nomentum, Nov. 14, from U. S. A.

Timber:		
Spar	Pcs.	1
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn Sup. ft.		1,030,120

S. S. West Faralon, November 17, from U. S. A.

Zinc Sheets	Pls.	15
Paper, Unclassed	,,	1,350
Gasolene	Galls.	3,000
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	,,	350,250
,, Lubricating	,,	143,486
,, ,, other kind	,,	1,920
,, Unclassed	,,	10,630
Umbrellas	Pcs.	50

S. S. Ibukisan Maru, November 21,

To San Francisco:		
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	Pls.	26
Oil, Tea	,,	84
Seed, Sesamum	,,	1,500
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	1,919
To Houston Height:		
Hair, Human	,,	115

S. S. President Garfield, Nov. 20,

To Philadelphia.		
Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	151
To Boston:		
Egg, Whole, Frozen	,,	749
Intestines, Pigs' Salted	,,	41
To New York:		
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	28.21
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	729
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	42
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	409
Imperial, other Ports	,,	7
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	39
Antimony Regulus	,,	252
Bristles	,,	163
Camphor	,,	100
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	206
,, Whole, Frozen	,,	3,310
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	49
Feathers	,,	110
Hair, Goats'	,,	8
Hides, Buffalo	,,	284
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	81
,, Sheep's	,,	25
Nygalls	,,	168
Oil, Wood	,,	595
Potatoes	,,	840
Seed, Sesamum	,,	2,107
Wool, Sheep's	,,	3,365
Hats Rush	Pcs.	7,200
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	30,000
Skin Jackets, Sheep Leg	,,	750
Carpets Hk.	Tls.	30,858
Lace	,,	4 469
To Santos, via New York.		
Tobacco, Leaf	Pls.	128

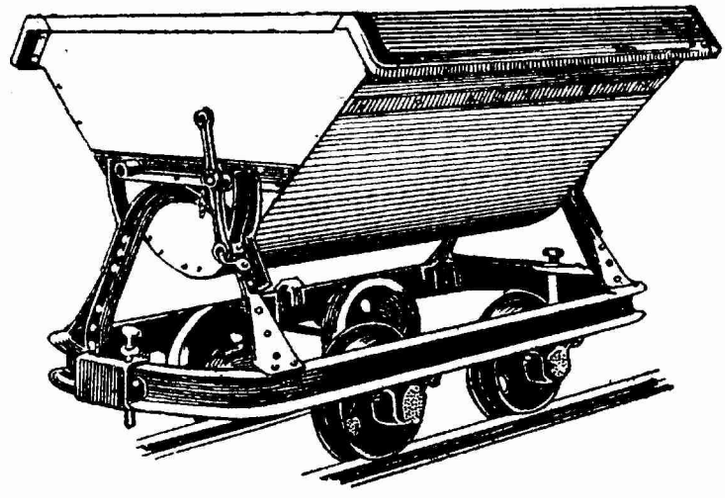
S. S. President Lincoln, Nov. 21,

To San Francisco:		
Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.71
,, Pongees, Honan	,,	23.99
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	6
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	594
Brassware	,,	21
Egg Albumen, Moist	,,	60
,, Whole, Frozen	,,	30
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	30
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	60
,, Sheep's ,,	,,	14
Intestines, Goats', Salted	,,	14
Oil, Wood	,,	144
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	263
Carpets Hk.	Tls.	2,348
To Los Angeles:		
Brassware	Pls.	25
Carpets Hk.	Tls.	1,706
To Providence:		
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai, Bls. 41	Pls.	132.61
To Boston:		
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 61	,,	234
To Philadelphia:		
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,129
To Baltimore:		
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	200
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	636
To Chicago:		
Carpets Hk.	Tls.	2,171
To New York:		
Hemp	Pls.	19
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	33
Straw Braid, White	,,	12
Wool, Sheep's	,,	701
Skin Mate, Dog	Pcs.	4,392
,, Goat, Tanned	,,	5,127
,, Sheep	,,	225
Umbrellas, Paper	,,	6,448
Carpets Hk.	Tls.	18,800

S. S. Empress of Russia, Nov. 22,

To Seattle:		
Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	5
To Boston:		
Silk, Refuse:		
Other Ports, Bls. 48	,,	154.20
To Scranton:		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.20
To Chicago:		
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Other Ports, Bls. 50	Pls.	50.73
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 116	Pls.	115.52
Yellow other Ports Bls. 50	Pls.	49.63
Bristles	,,	111
Straw, Braid Mottled	,,	13
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	4,800
,, Fibre	,,	2,400
Carpets Hk.	Tls.	1,253

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



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In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.

U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(By the Commissioner)

Dec. 13, 1924, Crim. No. 718, U. S. v. G. Tolson; preliminary hearing waived; defendant bound over to the U. S. Court for trial.

„ 13, „ „ „ 719, U. S. v. A. T. Lym; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

„ 13, „ Civil. „ 194, Weeks & Co. Ltd. v. S. Chaiet; on confession of judgment; submitted.

„ 13, „ „ „ 193, M. M. Tapia v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of plaintiff; submitted.

„ 15, „ Crim. „ 720, U. S. v. G. Movada; testimony taken of So Dah; G. Movada; T. Boteslao; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Dec. 13, 1924, Cause No. 2537, In re estate of Robert D. Hopkins, deceased; order for appointment of special administrator.

„ 15, „ „ „ 2476, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot;" order setting aside sale of Dec. 1.

(Before the Commissioner)

Dec. 13, 1924, Crim. No. 719, U. S. v. A. T. Lym; defendant warned.

„ 13, „ Civil „ 194, Weeks & Co. Ltd. v. S. Chaiet; judgment for plaintiff.

„ 13, „ „ „ 193, M. M. Tapia v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; judgment for plaintiff.

„ 13, „ „ „ 179, J. de Jong v. P. N. Wilkins; order of dismissal.

„ 15, „ Crim. „ 720, U. S. v. G. Movada; defendant discharged.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Dec. 9, 1924, Cause No. 2533, Swinehart v. Swinehart; petition; summons issued.

„ 11, „ „ „ 2534, Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd. v. C. H. Webb; complaint; summons issued.

„ 12, „ „ „ 2535, Stewart-Crane Co. Inc. v. The American Trading Co.; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

„ 12, „ „ „ 1992, W. R. Loxley & Co. v. R. R. Fernbach; praecipe for writ of execution.

„ 12, „ „ „ 2534, Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd. v. C. H. Webb; marshal's return of summons.

„ 12, „ „ „ 2536, S. H. Cole et al. v. J. P. Davis; complaint; summons issued.

„ 12, „ „ „ 2438, Li Chek Siang v. L. W. Hartigan; motion for judgment by default.

„ 13, „ „ „ 2537, In re estate of Robert D. Hopkins, deceased; petition; oath of special administrator.

„ 13, „ „ „ 2538, U. S. v. Nels H. H. Borreson; information.

„ 13, „ „ „ 2536, S. H. Cole et al. v. J. P. Davis; marshal's return of summons.

„ 13, „ „ „ 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; motion to amend second amended petition.

„ 13, „ „ „ 2421, C. H. Webb v. The China Praess Inc.; petition for writ of error.

„ 15, „ „ „ 2508, H. C. Augustesen China Trade v. Max A. Lorenzen; motion for default.

„ 15, „ „ „ 2424, Susie Chow et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; plaintiffs' motion to dismiss motion for new trial.

„ 15, „ „ „ 2425, Mrs. Hu et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; plaintiffs' motion to dismiss motion for new trial.

„ 15, „ „ „ 2476, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"; affidavit; motion.

„ 15, „ „ „ 2539, Sutse v. Sutse; complaint; petition for service by publication.

(By the Commissioner)

Dec 11 1924 Crim No. 718, U S v. G, Tolson; complaint; warrant i sued; marshal's return of warrant.

,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 719, U. S. v. A. T Lym; complaint.

,, 12. ,, Civil ,, 196, C. G. Irons v. J. S. Dolan; complaint; summons issued.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 197, C. B. Holt v. W. N. McKay et al.; complaint; summons issued.

,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 197, C. B. Holt v. W. N. McKay et al.; marshal's return of summons.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 195, H. B. Campbell v. H. E. Case; answer.

,, 15, ,, Crim. ,, 720, U. S. v. G. Movada; complaint.

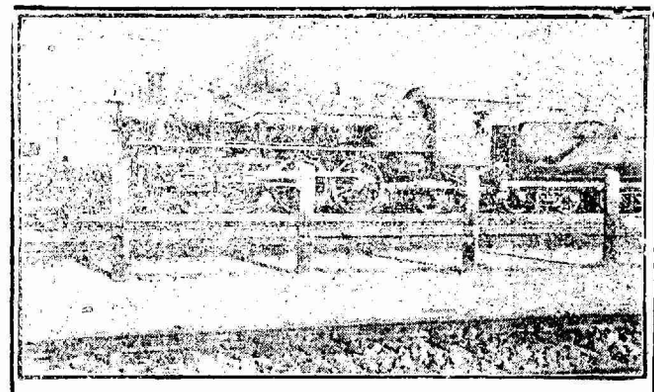
IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF TSINAN.

In re Estate of	Estate Action No. 3.
LOUIS J. MCCARRON,	Notice to Creditors.
Deceased.	

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Louis J. McCarron, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned at Tehchow, Shantung, China, executor of said estate, on or before May 20, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

F. F. TUCKER, M. C.
Administrator

Tehchow, Shantung, China, Nov. 19, 1924.



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each way

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Night Train with Sleeper and Diner

KIAOCHOW-TSINAN
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Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.36	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20
Pukow ... ... d.													10.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.													19.48
Taianfu ... ... d.													5.58
Tientsin Central a.													—
Do. d.													15.32
Tientsin East... a.													15.42
Do. d.													
Peking — a.													

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.		Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.														9.35
Tientsin East ... a.														—
Do. d.														10.06
Tientsin Central a.														19.50
Do. d.														6.00
Taianfu ... ... d.														16.02
Pukow ... ... a.														
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00	
Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52	
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—	
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.08	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41	
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.27		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.41	21.52	3.55	
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58	
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26	
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50	

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.40	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55

Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.40
Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkou Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R *	2nd & 3rd & 4th	Fast R. *	Fast Local *	Local	Local	Night Express R. *
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.0	9.00	13.20	15.3[illegible]	.	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.1[illegible]	9.16	13.36	15.5[illegible]	.	..	19.30
Siccawei .....dep.	..	8.2[illegible]	9.23	13.43	15.58	.	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.3[illegible]	9.40	14.00	16.15	.	.	19.50
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.0[illegible]*	*9.0[illegible]*	*13.2[illegible]*	*15.30*	*17.[illegible]*	*18.15*	*19.30*
Lunghaw Junction .....arr.	.	*8.2*	*9.2[illegible]*	*13.4[illegible]*	*15.48*	*17.38*	*18.33*	*19.38*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	.	20.29
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.0[illegible]	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing .....dep.	7.05	10.3[illegible]	12.40	16.16	18 30	..	..	21.46
Yehzah .....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	(a)	..	.	22.17
Changan .....dep.	8.31	11.3[illegible]	14.23	17.40	--	..	.	22.51
Hangchow.....dep.	9.43	12.3[illegible]	16.00	18.50		..		23.45
Zahkou .....arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10		..		24.00

STATIONS	Fast Local	Fast Local	Express R. *	Local	2nd & 3rd & 4th *	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R. *
Zahkou ..... d	..		7.15		8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow ..... d			7.40		9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan ..... d			8.29		10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehsah ..... d			9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing ..... d		7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai ..... d		7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	(a)	20.46
Sungkiang ..... d		8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49		21.42
Lunghwa Junction.....d	*8. 7*	*9.5[illegible]*	*11.5[illegible]*	*3.12*	*16 07*	*18.4[illegible]*	..	*22.37*
Shanghai South .....a	*8. 5*	*9 5[illegible]*	*11.5[illegible]*	*14 10*	*16 2[illegible]*	*19.0[illegible]*	..	*22.48*
L'hwa Junction .....d	..	9.39	11.32	.	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei .....d	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield .....d		9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.....a		10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou-Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao .....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun.....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	---	---	17.56	21.57
Zahkou .....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	---	---	18.15	22.15

Zahkou .....dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	—	—	18.30	23.25
Hangchow .....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	4.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun .....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15

Note:—The two Night Express Trains suspend running until further notice. Trains marked with* are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North.
R = Restaurant.